

Athletes from 81 nations to compete in Moscow

One of the strong nations in athletics, Turkey, joined those who will take the Moscow Olympics. Turkey is not a team. Today is the deadline for invitations. So far 81 countries have President Carter's call for a boycott, but nations have said they would not go.

Australians accept on eve of deadline

Other nations have accepted to compete at the Moscow Olympics. So far, have definitely said they will not send teams. Tuesday, when the are published, many teams will be competing in the opening ceremony on the day before the acceptance. It expresses anyone who has any with these ill-fated something. Carter and his supporters will trumpet the fail-boycott campaign as the Russians will also be lost. Whatever the of attendance, are remembered more competitive medal winners did not attend, rather than sportsmen and do.

The might of the West German athletes will be seen by the various arenas of Moscow. Seeking to keep politics, the Carter Administration repeatedly brightened the Olympic victory.

Yesterday, Mr Vitaly Davydov, chairman of the Soviet delegation to the International Committee for the Olympic Games, told the press conference that the Soviet delegation had been invited to the opening ceremony of the Moscow Olympics. He accepted the invitation to go to Moscow.

Government defied: Australian athletes will compete in the wishes of Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister.

The Australian Olympic Federation executive voted today by the narrowest of margins, 6-5, to accept the invitation to go to the Olympics. Mr Fraser later expressed his "profound regret" over the decision.

Mr Syd Grange, president of the Australian federation, said that the decision had been taken after a long and "very critical" discussion.

He said it was the intention of the Australian team to march, carry the Australian flag, and observe all the usual formalities at the Olympics.

The Spanish National Olympic Committee also decided today to take part in the Olympics. The vote was 18-1.

The Government accepted the decision but denied the committee the right to take part as the official representative of the Spanish nation.

Other countries which decided today to send teams to Moscow include India, Nepal, Tanzania, Finland, and Venezuela.

The Bahamas Olympic Association announced today that it was boycotting the Olympics.

The Government announced on Wednesday that it would join the American boycott and said it would not lend support to any Bahamian athletes or spectators who wanted to attend.

It must be conceded that some of the swimming, boxing,

Eve of deadline list, page 4

Europeans flying to Iran for talks on hostages

By Our Foreign Staff

Three senior European Socialists are going to Tehran this weekend to try to secure the release of the American hostages, it was stated in London yesterday.

Senior Felipe Gonzalez, leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, who is flying to Iran today, may be joined there tomorrow by Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor, and Mr Olaf Palme, the Swedish Social Democratic Party leader.

Mr Bertil Carlsson, general secretary of the Socialist International, said in London that the three were definitely going and referred further inquiries to Dr Kreisky's office in Vienna. The office, however, denied that Dr Kreisky was going to Tehran this weekend.

Stockholm sources from Mr Palme's party said that the planned visit had been leaked in Madrid by Spanish Socialist sources and publicity might now jeopardize or delay the visit.

Mr Palme refused to confirm or deny reports of the impending visit.

Thought the delegation is thought to be a personal initiative by Mr Palme, it is sponsored by Socialist International, which is made up of Socialist parties from 42 countries. Because all three men have important engagements in Europe early next week it is not thought any visit would last beyond Tuesday.

If the visit takes place Dr Kreisky will be the first head of government to visit Iran in an attempt to solve the hostage crisis.

There were reports in Madrid last week that leading Spanish politicians, including Senator Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, were involved in an initiative to secure the release of the hostages. These were strongly denied in Washington.

The Señor González discussed a possible Socialist International initiative with M. François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader, when he was in Madrid a few days ago.

In Tehran yesterday, sources close to the Iranian Government said that Señor González and Mr Palme were to go to Vienna today to travel with Dr Kreisky to Tehran. They were to study with Iranian authorities, various aspects of the Iranian-American conflict, especially the case of the 53 American hostages held there since November 4.

Outlawed party leaders executed

Tehran, May 23.—Two leaders of the outlawed People's Republican Party, including a clergyman, were executed last night in the north-western Iranian city of Tabriz, the official news agency reported today.

The two men, Hojatoleslam Mohammadi Reza Irani and Abolqasem Rostamshahi, were charged with taking part in last December's rebellion in the city by Turkish-speaking followers of Ayatollah Khomeini.

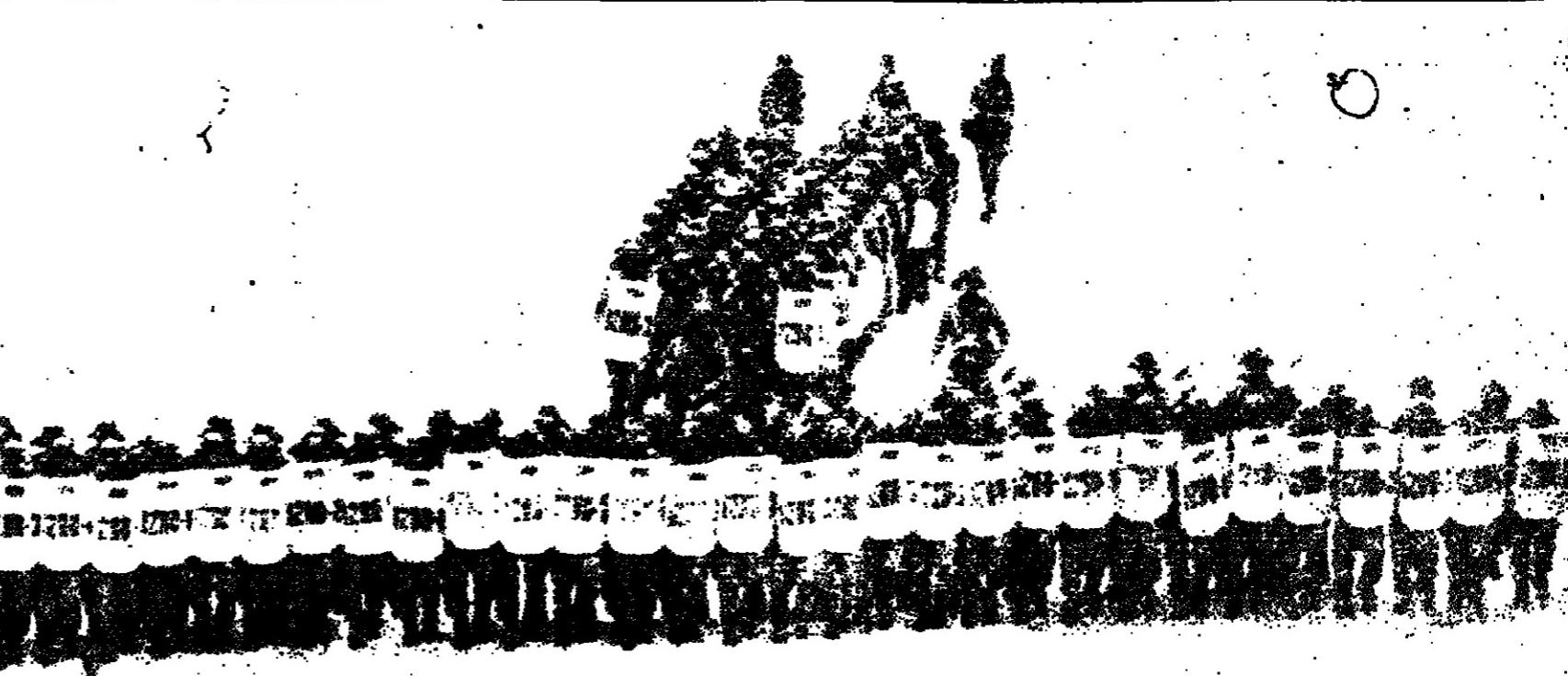
The charge also included instigating Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, leading the occupation of the local radio station and airport, and arresting and torturing their opponents, two of whom subsequently died.

The party revolt collapsed when Ayatollah Sharif-Madari withdrew his support for the party and its offices were stormed by pro-Khomeini revolutionary guards.—Reuter.

Nine Gordonstoun boys expelled

Nine boys at Gordonstoun have been expelled for smoking cannabis, the headmaster of the school said last night. Police are investigating the alleged possession of cannabis there.

None of the expelled boys was in the same house as Prince Edward, whose elder brothers, the Prince of Wales and Prince Andrew, were also pupils at the public school near Lossiemouth, Grampian.



Riot police form a barricade to block the way of anti-government demonstrators in Kwangju, South Korea, where at least 150 people have died.

Tanks join troops surrounding rebel South Korean town

From Jacqueline Redditt
Seoul, May 23

The South Korean Army brought in heavy tanks to reinforce the strong forces surrounding the rebel town of Kwangju today. Although many Kwangju people left the town, fearing the Army would attack, other militants refused to surrender.

A citizens' committee continued meetings throughout the day with martial law authorities in an attempt to agree on conditions for the disarmament of the city. Compensation for those killed or wounded in the five days of fighting was agreed to in principle by the martial law command, but demands for the resignation of President Choi Kyu Hah and Lieutenant-General Chon Doo Hwan, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency Chief, were rejected. An earlier demand from the Kwangju militants that General Chun be executed had apparently been dropped.

General Lee Hui Song, the martial law commander, in leaflets dropped into the city by helicopters, gave warning that anyone holding weapons, ammunition or explosives would be regarded as a rioter and shot. It has not been possible to confirm casualty figures in Kwangju, but conservative estimates put the number of dead at about 150 and the wounded at 500.

The martial law authorities, who prevented most foreign and local journalists from entering Kwangju today, said that 2,300 weapons had been surrendered and Kwangju residents had formed a "citizens' army committee" to restore order in the town.

It appeared that the people of Kwangju were divided, with some anxious to avoid a final, bloody confrontation and others determined not to give in, regardless of the heavy odds.

The Army was dug in on all sides of the town, supported by tanks, armoured troop carriers, and soldiers who trained their rifles on the crowds of onlookers. In many places they had set up barriers of barbed wire and sandbags.

Fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships also stood by, but did not fly today over the town which according

to eye-witnesses, was quieter than at any time in the past five days. There were no reports of further violence in the rest of Cholla province.

Fears that North Korea may take advantage of the turmoil have been voiced in many quarters, but so far there have been no discernible moves from the north.

Unexplained troop movements in North Korea were given as one of the reasons for the declaration of martial law in the south last weekend, but students said this was an excuse for the military to crack down on their political activities. United States embassy officials in Seoul said they had no evidence to confirm an immediate North Korean military threat.

President Choi earlier warned the nation the workers and students who took part in violent demonstrations were playing into the hands of North Korea, which was intent on taking the south by force.

The martial law command has blamed the Cholla uprising on North Korean spies who had fomented the

riots by spreading vicious rumours. The United States Defence Department agreed yesterday to release an unspecified number of Korean troops from the United States-Korean Combined Forces Command to help to control the disorders.

The counter-espionage operations headquarters in Seoul said today that North Korea might attempt to make Cholla province a base for a guerrilla uprising and was expected to increase provocation against the south and to infiltrate armed agents to take advantage of the instability.

Two American airborne warning and control aircraft arrived in Okinawa today, to be held ready as a precaution. They have radar equipment that enables them to detect troop movements 300 miles away.

It was also confirmed that two American aircraft carriers have been diverted to South Korean waters as a warning to North Korea that the United States is firmly behind the South Korean Government.

Pound at new peak as US prime rates fall

By Caroline Atkinson

The pound reached a new five-year peak against the dollar yesterday in the aftermath of further cuts in American banks' prime rates.

In active trading for a Friday afternoon, the pound touched \$2.3470 at one point. It came back slightly by the end of the day to close at \$2.3450—the highest closing level since May 1975, and a rise of 1.6 cents from Thursday's finishing level.

But the present strength of the pound has had a severe impact on British competitiveness, which is now at an all-time low. Britain has the highest inflation rate among the big industrialized countries, and one of the strongest currencies.

Sterling's rate against an average of other currencies reached 74.3 per cent of its end-1971 value yesterday. This is the highest closing level since 1977, and equals the record value touched during Thursday.

The pound rose by 9.1 cents against the dollar and by 2½ per cent against a trade weighted average of currencies since Easter.

Oil price rises are another factor buoying up the pound, which is viewed as an oil-backed currency and a good hedge against dearer oil.

The German, Japanese and Swiss currencies also all gained at the dollar's expense yesterday. The Deutsche mark rose by 1.15 pfennings on the day to finish at DM1.785. The dollar was heavily sold in Tokyo, continuing the trend set earlier in the week.

Prime rates down, page 19

Whitehall's forts held by skeleton regiments

By John Young

For most of Britain's 700,000 civil servants, the Bank holiday weekend began a day early.

Government departments were manned yesterday by skeleton staffs and, in one or two cases at least, closed altogether.

The pretext for that notably unpublicized state of affairs was the Queen's birthday. In fact the Queen has two birthdays, a private one and an official one, and yesterday was neither of them.

The Civil Service Department, which orders such things, was among those closed for the day. From his home, an official explained that, by hallowed tradition, bureaucrats were entitled to two-and-a-half "privilege days", one at Christmas time, half on Maundy Thursday, and another one on or around the time of the Sovereign's official birthday.

That time-honoured ritual had been thoroughly investigated a few years ago and was given a "clean bill of health", he added. It had been found at the time that employees in private industry were, on the whole, given considerably more generous holidays than those in the public sector.

The precise interpretation of

yesterday's day of inaction appeared to have been left to individual department heads.

The ever-watchful Ministry of Defence, for example, reported that half its staff were working, but would be entitled to take Tuesday off instead.

At the Department of Trade an official remarked: "We are one of the few departments that does not completely close down. All sections must be manned at all times, because we are concerned with international trade, and that is not something that can be neglected for several days at a time."

For some taxmen, too, it was business as usual. "We are open today and on Tuesday", the Inland Revenue stated. "An extra holiday does not mean that we interrupt business and close our doors."

But the Home Office admitted that its staff were "pretty thin on the ground", although essential sections and ministers' offices were manned. The Department of the Environment said its switchboard and press office were functioning, but that most other employees were on holiday.

Telephone callers to the Department of Health and Social Security were liable to encounter either an engaged tone or a recorded announcement that the office was closed until Tuesday. But an official, reached at home, explained that local offices were open throughout the country.

S African troops kill 81 Swapo guerrillas

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg, May 23

In the biggest battle yet in the bush war, 81 black nationalist guerrillas have been killed by South African troops in South-West Africa (Namibia).

South African defence headquarters in Pretoria and Windhoek announced tonight that five South African soldiers died in the action. They were a captain, a lieutenant, two second lieutenants and a corporal.

A statement issued in Pretoria said: "The soldiers died after they had walked into a huge trap set on the border. A fierce firefight started and the security forces went over to the offensive immediately. Although the security forces suffered losses the terrorists were driven back and fled."

"The security forces followed them and in the ensuing contact 81 guerrillas were shot dead. The security forces also confiscated and destroyed huge amounts of light and heavy weapons and ammunition."

Behind the terse South African statement is a clear indication that its forces have been involved in the fiercest battle so far in the 13-year-old bush war.

South-West African People's Organization (Swapo) groups have raided South-West Africa in small numbers of about 25. The South African statement suggests a massive raid across the Angolan border in strength against Swapo bases in southern Angola.

As usual, the South African statement gave no indication of casualties other than soldiers killed suffered by its forces. But the fact that four officers and an NCO were killed in the battle suggests that a number of men also must have been wounded.

The South African statement said that the massive Swapo raid "confirms the tendency that they are trying in desperation to improve their low morale by fighting in large groups in order to recover lost prestige".

But while it is clear that Swapo cannot bear the losses it has sustained in the battle revealed by the South Africans, nor can South Africa bear losses in virtually lost control in which young national service subalterns and regular service are exposed to such risk.

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thinned its nuclear striking 'day by arming nine new issiles on the Plateau Haute Provence. Each megaton warhead, 55 times as the Hiroshima bomb, ge 2,100 miles. Together submarines and Mirage new missiles will raise power to 75 megatons planned to increase this in 1985

Dandelions thrown at Mrs Thatcher's car

A bunch of dandelions was thrown at the Prime Minister's car when she visited a Sunderland shipyard. About two hundred people demonstrated against unemployment and government cuts at the yard, but there were cheers for Mrs Thatcher in the town centre, where a crowd, mostly women, gathered to greet her

Rocket launch ends in the sea

Hopes of establishing Ariane, the European space rocket, as a reliable satellite launcher received a blow when the second launching ended ignominiously with the rocket diving into the Atlantic a minute after lift-off from Kourou in French Guiana

Page 4

Irish are champions

Northern Ireland won the British Championship outright for the first time since the 1913-14 season when they defeated Wales 1-0 at Cardiff. The Irish, in their centenary season, triumphed thanks to a Noel Brotherton goal

HOME NEWS

Prime Minister has not ruled out pay policy, Chancellor says

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, last night declared that the Prime Minister had not ruled out an incomes policy, though it was the last thing she wanted.

The Chancellor's remarks, made in Liverpool, were the first ministerial hint in recent months that the Government may have to resort to an incomes policy if there is a wage explosion in this autumn's pay round, even though it would mean a turnaround in the Prime Minister's economic strategy.

His comments will come as no surprise to some Tory backbenchers, the so-called "wets", who have been forecasting privately that the Government will have to bring in an incomes policy if the rise in inflation is to be halted.

At the same conference, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, gave warning of a "protracted winter of discontent".

Sir Geoffrey said last night that an incomes policy "is something we do not think sensible or necessary, but it is something the Prime Minister has not ruled out".

"It is the last thing we want because of all its consequences in the past. It sows the seeds of its own destruction."

Although the Prime Minister and her colleagues have repeat-

edly called for wage restraint, the Chancellor did not say at what level pay rises should be fixed.

It was not for the Government to fix figures, norms, or pay levels, he said. The important thing to recognize was that in every mass industrial country, in the light of rises in oil prices, pay increases were running at 3 per cent below price inflation.

He went on to compliment Liverpool's 5,000 dock workers, who had accepted a 1 per cent pay rise, and British Leyland workers, who had accepted deals between 5 and 7 per cent.

"It shows that in the end more people are learning the inevitable concession between safety of their jobs and the level of pay settlements. The more moderate wage settlements, the better chance of keeping unemployment down," Sir Geoffrey said.

The protest was organized by the Sunderland Trades Council. A spokesman said they wanted to show their anger at the Tory Administration. He said they regarded Mrs Thatcher's presence in the town as an insult. Wearside is an unemployment black spot and the people are fed up with Tory platitudes that result in nothing.

Inside the yard she was welcomed by the company's senior executives and Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of British Shipbuilders, and Mr Percy Parker, board member for shipbuilding.

There were mild jeers from a group of about 100 men near by. As Mrs Thatcher approached them they dispersed and she asked: "Why are you so shy?"

One of them, Mr Robert Bell, aged 58, of Seaburn, told her they would rather have seen Mr James Callaghan, but she said that was impossible because he happened to be in China.

She talked for half an hour with the shipbuilding executives before making a presentation to Mr Danny Brown, aged 62, a draughtsman of Fulwell, Sunderland, who retired after 37 years with the company.

She began her tour of Wearside early, looking around the new industry in the area. She visited seven nursery factories on the Pallion West industrial estate, where she said she was thrilled to see the way local business were tackling the disadvantages of being in the North-east.

Sunderland's trouble, she said, was that it was out of the way, but through quality and word of mouth the area could overcome such a disadvantage.

They pointed to the fact that labour law experts in a confidential document to the TUC, reported in *The Times*, had suggested that it could be possible for unions to achieve their objectives "without picketing other than at their members' place of work".

The backbench critics would like to see the Government take an amendment to the Bill during its passage through the House of Lords to strengthen the law on immunities.

Tory MPs demand tougher secondary picketing policy

By Our Political Reporter

Political Reporter

Renewed pressure on the Government to take stronger action on secondary picketing than that contained in the Employment Bill is to be mounted by a group of Tory backbenchers after the parliamentary recess.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who has had to defend his policies at various party conferences in recent weeks is expected to be asked to attend an early meeting of the Conservative 1922 backbench committee to meet criticisms.

The critics were out in force at the 1922 Committee meeting this week when Mr Michael Heseltine, the Government Chief Whip, was told that the pro-

posals did not go far enough. He was asked to communicate their concern to Mr Prior as part of the Government's consultative process.

About eight Tory backbenchers complained that the proposed measures, contained in Clause 16 of the Bill, were not strict enough.

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Labour view 'ignored' by press'

By Our Political Reporter

The political debate in Britain was being set up as a struggle between the Conservatives and the unions, Dr David Owen, opposition spokesman on energy, said last night, in a speech designed to clarify the separate functions of the Labour Party and the unions within the broad spectrum of the Labour movement.

He cited the "most encouraging" finding of the evidence of five main unions to the Labour commission of inquiry. They recognized, he said, the need to safeguard the party's position and advocated the special position of the Parliamentary Labour Party within the party's structure.

Those unions were the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, the General and Municipal Workers Union, the National Union of Railwaysmen, and the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff.

Dr Owen, addressing a meeting in Radstock, Avon, said Mrs Margaret Thatcher, at her twice weekly question time, was using Parliament not to debate the real issues but for emotive comment on the trade unions.

"The detailed parliamentary debates covering the Labour Opposition's view is either ignored, downplayed or dismissed as irrelevant," he said.

Cardinal Hume in US

Cardinal Hume, the Archbishop of Westminster, began a five-week tour of the United States yesterday during which he will carry out engagements to mark the 1,500th anniversary of the birth of St Benedict, founder of the Benedictine Order to which the Cardinal belongs.

Police keep an ear cocked for flutes and crescendos

By Stewart Tindall

As far as Luscinia megarhynchos is concerned the instructions to officers at Addlestone police station, Surrey, are simply to observe and report.

The name sounds exotic for an intelligence gathering operation, but for once there is a host of detail on the subject. The nightingale, the files say, favours woodland and keeps to a diet of insects, fruit and berries. Any difficulties over identification can be solved by reference to a tape recording.

After all, ornithologists say, the untrained ear can confuse the melodies of the nightingale with lesser species such as the blackbird and mistakes over identification have caused policemen enough trouble.

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"The detailed parliamentary debates covering the Labour Opposition's view is either ignored, downplayed or dismissed as irrelevant," he said.

Parents and two children die in house blaze

Four people died in a fire at a detached house in Dorchester Road, Poole, Dorset, yesterday, despite attempts by neighbours and firemen to save them.

They were Mr Andrew Alison, aged 47, Mrs Irene Alison, aged 41, his wife, and two of their five children, Colin, aged 18, and Graham, aged six.

A daughter, Helen, aged 14, spent the night with friends.

One fireman was treated in hospital, but was later allowed to leave.

A ladder found in the garage window was raised to an upstairs back window, where the younger boy was believed to be sleeping, but as the glass shattered the rescuers were forced back by smoke and flames.

Mr John Bowler, aged 37, a neighbour, said: "Flames were engulfing the house. It was an inferno. The fire brigade got there fairly quickly but there was nothing they could do."

8 years' custody for boy, 16, in theft sentences

Sentences varying from eight years' detention to borstal training were imposed on five youths, the eldest aged 18 and the youngest 15, when they were convicted at Middlesex Crown Court yesterday of being involved in 13 robberies in Neasden, London.

They were Alvin Fitzrovia Muschette, aged 18, who admitted eight offences of robbery and was sentenced to five and a half years imprisonment; Nigel Neil Wisdom, aged 17, convicted of 12 burglaries, sentenced to seven years imprisonment; Timothy Lennox Zimmerman, aged 17, convicted of 10 robberies, sentenced to six years; consisted of 13 robberies; a boy aged 16 was sentenced to eight years' detention; and a boy aged 15 was found guilty of two robberies and was sentenced to borstal training.

The management's latest offer was that the journalists would be compensated but paid from May 12. They have been paid for the week in April, during which they were suspended.

In return the group wants to use the editorial matter that has been produced during the dispute, and will discuss with the journalists the question of

payment for the first 12 days of this month after the return to work.

IPC has also offered to put the journalists' pay for this period into special funds. The National Union of Journalists, say they should be paid for the whole period of suspension, but if talk on the 12 days' pay result in acceptance of the management's position, the money can be deducted from future pay cheques.

Several rounds of talks this week failed to find an agree-

ment and day-long talks yesterday reached deadlock over how much pay the journalists should receive for the period of their suspensions.

They claim they have been working normally and producing

editorial matter for the magazines, but that the manage-

ment had refused to approve it for printing.

The dispute has cost IPC about four million lost copies

each week of magazines includ-

ing *Woman, Woman's Review*

and *Farmers Weekly*, in addi-

tion to disruption at the Butter-

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THE NEWS

Councils want talks on gg reopened r £130m mistake

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**arlisle praises local
om in education**

The greater the variety
there is in provision, the more local
initiatives, the greater the chance for every part of the
system to learn something new and to adopt ideas which have
worked elsewhere."

Sixth-form colleges were an
increasingly sensible solution to
some of the difficulties that
were likely to arise from fall-
ing numbers of pupils in
secondary schools.

"If we are to preserve viable
sixth-form groups, and if we are to
achieve the most efficient
use of what are unfortunately
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WEST EUROPE

France's nuclear deterrent reinforced

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, May 23

The French nuclear deterrent was substantially reinforced today when the first battery of nine strategic missiles equipped with one megaton thermonuclear warheads became operational. They are based on the Plateau d'Albion in Haute Provence.

M. Yvon Bourges, the Defence Minister, was present as a crew of seven men, in bright orange overalls, lowered the 9 ft high, 4 ft wide thermonuclear warhead onto an S3 missile.

This brings the potential power of the French deterrent, composed of five nuclear submarines, 50 Mirage 4 bombers, and the missiles on the Plateau d'Albion, up to a total strike power of 75 megatons. A second battery of nine S3 missiles will become operational before the end of 1982.

The new S3 missiles are not only more powerful than the S2 type which came into service in 1972, they also have a greater range at 2,100 miles as against 1,360; a little extra which makes a great deal of difference.

They are also less vulnerable to the radiation and electromagnetic impulses of enemy anti-missiles.

The S3 is made up of the first stage of the S2 with a reinforced second stage. The nuclear warhead is the same as the one with which the M20 missiles on all French nuclear submarines are equipped.

The programme of modernization of the strategic missiles in Provence has begun in 1974. When completed in 1985 it will have cost some 2,000 million francs (£208m). When the sixth strategic nuclear submarine is operational in that year with 16 M4 multiple warheads, the total strike power of the French nuclear deterrent will be increased to 95 megatons.

The missile silos, which are widely dispersed, are built to withstand anything but a direct hit. To destroy all the missiles the enemy warheads would have to strike all of them within one-hundredth of a second, as the radiation of the first explosion would act as an anti-missile on the subsequent strikes and would substantially reduce their force.

The Defence Minister declared today that a fourth component of mobile SX missiles might be added to the existing three in the French nuclear force within the next two decades.

The French Government has also ordered studies in the production of a neutron bomb and a decision on this is likely to be taken by the National Defence Council headed by President Giscard d'Estaing in July. If it decides to go ahead (and the Chiefs of Staff are favourable to the idea) the French forces could be equipped with the neutron bomb within five years.

Second launching of European rocket ends in the Atlantic

From Ian Murray

Kourou, French Guiana, May 23

Europe's second space rocket splashed down ignominiously into the Atlantic minutes after a much delayed take-off from the launch pad here today carrying with it the hopes of the Ariane 03 in November may well have to be postponed.

Everything seemed to be going perfectly at first light.

The trouble-free 33-day count

down for Ariane 02 proved a mere deception and today's launch was dogged with problems from 58 seconds before the scheduled lift-off time of 11.30 GMT.

In the end it took off with only 21 seconds left of the three-hour firing "window" allowed for putting one of its experimental satellites into orbit.

Even so it took off on a perfect trajectory, cutting up through the grey cloud ceiling which had sometimes prevented the launching. Workers at the control base headquarters clapped and cheered, as Ariane's powerful Vulcan engines roared overhead and it disappeared towards the ocean.

But 60 seconds after the launch one engine suddenly lost all power, followed quickly by the other three and Ariane plunged down to the Atlantic breaking up as it went.

In the control room the arms of the scanners on the automatic plotting table searched frantically without finding anything. One of the television monitors picked up a piece of the skin from the launching equipment fluttering in the air.

That said, the commentator who had had an altogether trying day, was all the information immediately available.

Twenty-seven minutes after

the satellite on board Ariane 02 should have been safely in orbit the flight directors came out of the control room to tell the little they knew of what had gone wrong. But so many things had happened during the morning that the planned flight of Ariane 03 in November may well have to be postponed.

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OVERSEAS

Turkey preoccupies Greek politicians

From Mario Modiano
Athens, May 23

The parliamentary debate on the new Government's policy statement showed that the Greek political leadership is far more obsessed with the future of relations with Turkey than with any of the other problems that beset this country.

The debate, unusually low-key and moderate, lasted three days. It was due to end at midnight tonight with a vote on a motion of confidence which the Government under Mr George Rallis, the new Prime Minister, was expected to win comfortably.

The basic disagreement between Government and Opposition that emerged on foreign policy was whether the Greek-Turkish dialogues on the Aegean and Cyprus should continue or not.

The Prime Minister, in his statement, renewed the Greek proposal to Turkey for a "serious dialogue" at any level based on international law and practice. Unresolved issues could then go to international arbitration.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the main opposition party, said the dialogue was useless. He added: "since we asked nothing of Turkey the dialogue would only serve to determine what we would give to Turkey".

Turkey is claiming a larger share of responsibility and intervention in the Aegean sea.

Rallis said there were two ways of solving differences through dialogue or through war. "We are ready to fight if war is forced on us, but not without first trying a dialogue. Conversations and concessions are two different things."

Opposition leaders argued that the intercommunal dialogue in Cyprus simply served Turkey as an alibi to secure the flow of massive aid from the West. Mr Papandreou accused Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, under whose aegis the Cyprus talks have been held, of deliberately favouring the Turkish positions.

The Prime Minister said it was his Government's policy to ensure the military re-instatement of Greece in Nato which Turkey was blocking. The Greek link with Nato, he added, was a prerequisite for a renewal of the agreement on American bases in Greece. Another prerequisite was the maintenance of the balance of power between Greece and Turkey.

World's largest aircraft to be dismantled

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, May 23

The "Spruce Goose", the world's largest aircraft which flew only once in 1947 with its builder and creator, the millionaire Howard Hughes, at the controls, is to be dismantled and put on display in nine airports throughout the United States.

The fabled eight-engine, plywood flying boat, with the biggest wing span of any aircraft, is designed to hold 700 tons. It will be taken out of hanger where it has remained for more than 30 years, cut up, Mr Fred Lewis, a spokesman for the Summa Corporation, said.

"The decision to do this was emotional one for all of us involved", Mr Lewis said, "we wanted to do it, but we had to ensure that flying it was displayed with dignity".

The California city of Long Beach was to turn the hanger, where the Spruce Goose has been gathered since the mid-1970s, into an oil terminal. The port of Long Beach said it wanted the famous aircraft display alongside its other aviation, the liner Queen Mary, but it could not afford to move and maintain the aircraft.



President Carter about to alight from a helicopter which flew him close to the Mount St Helens volcano to see the devastation. Reuter.

Mr Mugabe emphasizes need to reopen Beira oil pipeline

From Nicholas Ashford
Beira, May 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, today emphasized "the absolute necessity" of resuming oil supplies as soon as possible through the Lonrho-owned pipeline between the Mozambique port of Beira and the Feruka oil refinery at Umtali in eastern Zimbabwe.

The pipeline has been shut for 12 years following the imposition of sanctions against the former white Rhodesian government of Mr Ian Smith.

Mr Mugabe also emphasized the need to get larger quantities of Zimbabwean goods passing through Beira again. Beira used to be Zimbabwe's main port until Mozambique took its border with Rhodesia in 1976. The border was reopened last January.

The Zimbabwe Prime Minister was speaking at the end of a five-hour meeting with President Samora Machel and senior members of the Mozambique Government. It was the first

meeting between the two men in Mozambique since Zimbabwe became independent.

For Mr Mugabe, it was an emotional return to a country where he had been provided with sanctuary for the past five years and which had given his Zanu guerrilla army invaluable support during the war against the white-dominated government in Salisbury.

A beaming Mr Mugabe, who was greeted with a garland of flowers and the first public visit of MiG fighters belonging to the Mozambican air force, paid tribute to Mozambique's assistance "which we will never forget". President Machel replied that "Zimbabwe's liberation means liberation for all of us".

Today's talks were, in Mr Mugabe's words, designed to provide the basic whereby Zimbabwe and Mozambique "can try to heal the wounds of war together". He placed great emphasis on the economic and human loss that Mozambique had suffered because of its support for his organization.

From Zimbabwe's point of view, the government is anxious to get trade flowing back through Beira again rather than use the longer route through South African ports. At present the line to Beira has the capacity to take two trains to and from Zimbabwe each day.

Uneasy pre-election truce

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, May 23

The feuding factions within Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party decided today to bury their hatchets for the time being and put on a show of unity as they campaign for a crucial election on June 22.

The uneasy truce was called as three Opposition parties—the Japan Socialist Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Komiteo—tentatively plan to form an alliance before they contest the election.

Bitter infighting, which almost split the conservatives into two rival parties last

week, was suddenly swept under the carpet today after Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, declared that he will not attempt to discipline 69 dissidents who overthrew his government.

Speaking to Liberal Democratic Party leaders in Tokyo, Mr Ohira said he had taken the decision to maintain party unity. "We will have to overcome our differences if we want to win the election," he said.

The crisis broke out last week after 69 of the Prime Minister's critics within the ruling party abstained during a vote of no confidence.

Chinese Catholics back the regime

Peking, May 23—Chinese Catholic clergy have declared total allegiance to the communist regime, its anti-separatism and their own independence from the Vatican. Their first synod for 18 years, he New China news agency reported.

The declarations, at yesterday's opening session, came after a slight thawing of relations between Peking and Rome.

Observers said the statements were also in line with previous positions by the official clergy

since the break with Rome from 1957 to 1962, significant years in the still unhealed breach with the Vatican.

Those years marked the first two synods of the Patriotic Catholic Association, the name under which the church has been tolerated in China. Yesterday's inaugural meeting of the synod came after a year of revival of the church in China.

One of the association's members, Bishop Zong Huaijie, promised "To mobilize bishops, priests and laity, unite them closely round the Communist Party and Government, uphold

the socialist road, fight against hegemonism, safeguard world peace, implement the principle of independent administration of the church and get all the clerical and lay units for the drive to realize the socialist modernizations."

The only change since 1962 was the phrase on "hegemonism", which means the Soviet Union.

By its statement of independence, the church has reaffirmed its distance from the Vatican, which has not accepted the consecration of Bishops. —Agence France-Presse.

PARLIAMENT, May 23, 1980

England v Scotland football match might be switched from holiday weekend in bid to combat violence

House of Commons

The England versus Scotland international association football match being played tomorrow (Saturday) might be being played on a bank holiday weekend for the last time. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Transport, announced during a debate on Violence on London Transport, that the Football Association and transport operators were considering a change from bank holiday weekend to the annual international weekend so that special football trains might go straight to Wembley avoiding central London stations.

Employers reaffirmed today that while the strike went on, no offers of increased pay for operating video display units would be made.

Reporters on city newspapers and the Australian Associated Press walked out last week when 29 sub-editors on two Sydney dailies were dismissed for refusing to use the new equipment.

The dismissed men were following the instructions of the Australian Journalists Association which banned the use of the equipment, demanding an extra \$A50 (£25) a week. The union turned down an arbitration award of \$A5 a week.

In protracted talks between the union and publishers, the employers agreed to take back the dismissed men and make a firm offer, expected to be in the region of \$A20 if journalists returned to work and the ban was lifted.

Now that this has been rejected, the union said it was up to the publishers to break the deadlock.

A spokesman for the publishers said support for the strike, last week at 98 per cent of voting journalists, was dropping.

Most newspapers have continued to publish during the strike using management staff, while striking journalists in Sydney and Brisbane have issued their own newspapers. Reuter.

New EEC measures to restrict low priced imports of fish

Measures aimed at restricting the flood of low priced imports of fish from the European Community were announced by Mr Richard Burke, Commissioner for Consumer Affairs.

Replying to a motion from members of various political groups calling on the Commission to take protective measures against imports, raise withdrawal prices so that importers cannot profit from the cheapness of imported fish and revise tariff rates for third countries, Mr Burke said the conditions on which the safeguard measures under a Council regulation might be applied were not met in January and February and that it must even less be at this time of year.

The Commission had received no request from member states to apply the safeguard clause. It recognized the importance of the fishing development over the last few months should be supported. They must in this connexion avoid abnormally low priced imports compromising the stability of the market and the safeguard measures undertaken by producer organizations.

The Commission felt this should be done by measures other than application of the Article which gave it power to stop imports.

Other measures were appropriate. The Commission would increase significantly the reference price for imported products. A regulation would be passed by the Commission today.

It would mean an increase of reference prices by between six and 25 per cent with an average of 10 per cent for fresh fish and 20 per cent for frozen whole fish.

Presenting the motion, Mr

James Provan (North East Scotland, ED) said the industry was on an economic tightrope. More and more boats were being tied up every day. The commission must raise withdrawal prices with all haste and probably go as far as doubling them.

Mr Kai Nyborg (Denmark, DEP) said he supported the motion but was surprised it was initiated by British politicians who had not been eager to establish a fisheries policy.

Mr Robert Battersby (Humber-side, ED) said the Commission should consider the abolition of national fuel aids for fishing fleets which differed from the Community financial aid towards the fuel costs of the whole Community fleet.

The motion was carried.

Sheepmeat vote in June

The motion from the Committee on Agriculture concerning the controversial proposal for a full intervention scheme in the Community's lamb market, was referred to the next session of Parliament. It was debated on Tuesday and the vote on it yesterday had been postponed until July.

Mr James Provan (North East Scotland, ED), the committee rapporteur, first asked that the motion be referred back to the committee for further discussion.

It was agreed that the motion should be voted on in the next session of Parliament.

Mr Neil Blaney (Ireland, TCDG) said MEPs were making fools of themselves by supporting the motion. The British Conservatives did not want the motion to go through.

Peking interpreter seeks asylum in US

Peking, May 23.—A Chinese interpreter who accompanied a delegation to the United States has asked for political asylum, according to Chinese officials. He is the first Chinese known to have defected while in the United States.

The interpreter, Mr Fu Xukun, 36, disappeared on May 12 just before his group was scheduled to fly home, the Chinese officials said. He left his wife, a professor of German, and their daughter in Peking.

The Chinese Government was reported to be uncertain at first what had happened. On inquiry, the Chinese Embassy in Washington was told by the State Department that Mr Fu had been granted asylum.

American diplomats here declined to discuss the case, but they said to the press that it may prove an embarrassment in Chinese-US relations, which have grown increasingly close since they were normalized last year.

Mr Fu's defection came as a surprise to his family and friends, the sources added. A diplomat familiar with the incident said that Mr Fu had a woman friend who went to the United States two weeks ago to study and that he had given this as the reason for his action.

Last year Mr Fu travelled to six countries in Western Europe and wrote an article about Iceland for a Chinese magazine.—New York Times News Service.

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Mr Callaghan in near-crash on helicopter tour

Hongkong, May 23.—A helicopter carrying Mr James Callaghan, the Labour Party leader, nearly crashed today at the start of a housing estate tour.

The helicopter was just about to land on a hillside when the pilot experienced a "down-draught". Mr Callaghan said at a news conference. The pilot banked and flew under a bridge.

"I warned him that in Britain he could be fined for flying under a bridge," said Mr Callaghan, who talked briefly about his visit to China.

He had discussions with Chairman Hu and with Mr Deng Xiaoping, the Deputy Prime Minister, AP.

Court overturns death sentence on Palestinians

From Our Correspondent
Akara, May 23

The Turkish military court of appeal today overruled an Ankara martial law tribunal decision passing the death sentence on four Palestinian guerrillas.

The four were sentenced for having killed two Turkish policemen and caused the death of an Egyptian official during their takeover of the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara last July.

The four, who had held a score of people hostage for two days should not have been tried by the military tribunal but a civilian one, the court ruled.

Saturday Review

The race for the Silk Road

Peter Hopkirk

Holes of evil

Chinese complain, and no one can well deny, that caravans loads of precious treasures from the temples and ruins of Turkistan have been sent to foreign museums, for ever lost to us.

But Sir Eric Teichman, consul general based in Central Asia in the 1930s, it made the "boil" with indignation.

Close on his heels, though picking different sites in this vast desert arena, came others, including Albert von Le Coq of Germany, Peter Koslov and Sergei Oldenburg of Russia, Paul Pelliot of France, the mysterious Count Otani of Japan and Professor Langdon Warner of Harvard. Together, over some 25 years, they removed on camels-back, on pack-pony and ox-cart, entire libraries of crumbling manuscripts, huge wall-paintings (some 10ft high) and other treasures from scores of monasteries, temples and tombs.

The largest paintings had first to be sawn into squares, then wrapped in protecting reeds before being carried together with the other finds for thousands of miles across desert and mountain to India, Europe and elsewhere.

Understand this strange contentious episode go back some 2,000 years to the time when Han is extending its frontiers into the vast desert and mountain, up to Sinciang, where King Tang times (618-907) an astonishingly rich civilization had taken root in the oasis towns of the Silk Road, then growing superpowers of the world China and Persia.

The rumour had reached him just as he was packing up his caravan before leaving the area. He had heard such tales before and was disinclined to believe this one. To reach Tun-huang would, moreover, have meant a month's detour, and he was in a hurry. He decided to spin a coin. It came down tails, so he turned his back on Tun-huang.

Two more years were to pass before, in 1907, Sir Aurel Stein came by chance to Tun-huang, remote and isolated oasis (then today, four days' camel ride from the nearest town). There too he heard that a huge cache of mysterious manuscripts and other objects had been uncovered in one of the rock-hewn temples by the self-appointed guardian of the now-famous Caves of the Thousand Buddhas.

The story of how Stein persuaded him to sell several thousand of these scrolls (some 10 miles of them in all) for a mere £130 is still a highly contentious one over which even western scholars are divided. The late Sir Leonard Woolley, discoverer of Ur, called it "an unparalleled archaeological scoop".

The Times Literary Supplement of the day declared: "Few more wonderful discoveries have been made by any archaeologist." However, the late Arthur Waley, a distinguished British orientalist, condemned what he described as "the sacking of the Tun-huang library", indirectly inciting Stein's sponsors, the Government of India and the British Museum.

Perhaps the most important of the literary treasures which Stein removed from Tun-huang was the world's oldest known printed book—a Diamond Sutra scroll, block-printed in the year 868 and today on view in the British Museum.

But although a brilliant scholar, Stein could not read Chinese. It was a gap in his formidable linguistic armoury which he was to curse at Tun-huang. For the bulk of the manuscripts he had to select from there, unlike the other sites, were in Chinese. He therefore had no way of ensuring that he was not merely taking multiple copies of the same text. In the event he took away in his huge haul 1,000 or so copies or fragments of the Lotus Sutra, many of them admittedly fine examples of early calligraphy.

Next to reach Tun-huang, some six months later, was Stein's great French rival Paul Pelliot, then only 27. He too had heard the same rumour and travelled the oases of the Taklamakan. Had he known that the Englishman had beaten him there he might have been less hasty to cross the desert. Discoveries, and others



Life-sized ninth century wall-painting of Chinese Buddhist monks removed from Bezeklik, in Chinese Central Asia, by Albert von Le Coq (right). Note saw cuts.

Pelliot, who had won the Legion of Honour for gallantry during the siege of the Peking Legations in 1900, was a Chinese scholar of outstanding brilliance. Working by the light of a single candle, and crouching uncomfortably in a tiny space resulting (though he did not then realize it) from the removal of Stein's large haul, the Frenchman spent three long and claustrophobic weeks sifting through the dusty bundles at the rate of 1,000 a day, or two a minute.

Thus, although the second-comer, Pelliot left Tun-huang with a priceless collection of Chinese and other early texts. These he had purchased from the Chinese custodians for a mere £90 of the French taxpayer's money.

When Pelliot reached Paris with his great literary trove, his success kindled considerable jealousy among certain other scholars. Indeed, a bitter row soon broke out over their sado-masochistic circles there. One scholar went so far as to claim (without seeing them) that all Pelliot's purchases must be fakes, since it was well known that Stein had entirely emptied the cave of its contents. Not realising just what the young Pelliot was, his principal adversary declared that he had been hoodwinked by local factors who had merely replicated the cave on Stein's departure.

It was only when scholars began to study them, and Stein disclosed that he had only removed part of the library, that Pelliot was vindicated. (Though not before he had publicly punched the most virulent of his critics.) Today Pelliot's manuscripts from the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas reside in the Bibliothèque Nationale while Stein's are divided between the British Library and the India Office Library, all the Chinese texts being in the former.

But Stein, Pelliot and von Le Coq were not the only archaeologists in the race for the Silk Road treasures. The Russians had by now joined in, and two of them were nearly involved in a gun battle with von Le Coq and his party over the rights to a certain site. Far more interesting, however, were the Japanese.

Officially, like everyone else, they were competing in the archaeological free-for-all. Indeed they had a particular reason for being there and, moreover, for excavating with special zeal. For the Japanese diggers (one could hardly describe them as archaeologists) were the Buddhas past of "second Sodom" as he far out in the desert. Discoveries, and others

gists, so rough and ready were their methods) were of the "Pure Land" Buddhist sect, which traced its origins back to that part of China.

In all, Count Kozui Otani, chief abbot of the sect, and brother-in-law of the Mikado, had three expeditions, with the region Western scholars, while disdainful of their excavating methods, had no reason to think they were anything other than zealous men in search of their spiritual past. Indeed, they removed large quantities of wall-paintings, sculptures and manuscripts from sites around the Taklamakan, dispatching them, largely unlabelled, in wicker baskets back to Kyoto.

But a veiled hint I received from a Japanese scholar in Tokyo, while researching my book, set me wondering whether there might not be more in their activities than met the eye. In London I visited the India Office Library and began to leaf through the so-called "political and secret" files containing British intelligence reports on the region from 1909 onwards.

Almost at once I found what I had hoped for all the way back on the aircraft from Tokyo: detailed evidence that these earnest young scholars were really Japanese secret agents. Quite what they impeded to find in China's back of beyond is far from clear, as the intelligence chiefs in Simla frankly admitted to the Foreign Office.

Nor were they alone in their suspicions. In a rare exchange of intelligence on this Great Game battlefield, a Russian official in Kashgar told his British counterpart that one member of the two-man Japanese expedition was an army officer and the other a naval officer.

Unknown to the two Japanese they were shadowed, Kim-ki, for thousands of miles across Chinese Turkistan by agents on the British payroll. (No doubt in this politically sensitive region where the British, Russian and Chinese empires met, the Russians were doing the same.) Regular reports on their admiring behaviour were sent from Kashgar, the principal trading post for China's Central Asia, across the Karakoram Mountains to Sir Francis Younghusband, then British Resident in Kashmir, for onward transmission to Simla and Whitehall.

What precisely was he?

What was he doing travelling with Tachibana? Puzzlingly, the reports from George Macartney and Nikolai Petrovsky, the British and Russian representatives in Kashgar.

Warming to his subject, Akhun revealed to Stein all his secrets, including how they smoked the paper over a fire to simulate age and—as a final touch—sprinkled sand between the leaves. Himself illiterate, Akhun had at first tried copying genuine manuscripts which had been dug up, but had soon abandoned this laborious task when he realized that his foreign customers could not read them anyway. From then on he made up his own scripts as he went along, and when business began to boom he

turned to the only technology

of a different kind, was unearthing—entirely convincing. However, it was compact to go into here. Suffice it to say, it partly rested on the fact that their treatment of the natives was more consistent with their being officers than unwordly Buddhist monks. But until the Japanese open their secret intelligence files, or the Otani family choose to tell us, just what the count's men were really up to in China must remain a mystery.

But that is not the only mystery involving the Japanese to emerge from the political and secret files. In the winter of 1910-11, a shadowy Englishman turned up on the Silk Road as the somewhat unlikely companion of Zutieh Tachibana, the Japanese suspected of being a naval officer. (Since Tachibana claimed to speak no English one wonders how they communicated, although British agents had found English-language works in Tachibana's tent.)

The first British authorities knew that an Englishman was travelling with one of the Japanese suspects was when a desperate telegram from him reached Kashgar from an oasis farther east reporting that he was gravely ill. It read: "I am suffering from skin disease which has affected all my organs. I can only keep my eyes open for a few minutes at a time... My mouth and throat covered with slime and cannot swallow any food and very little water." It was signed A. O. Hobbs.

Perhaps he did not realize that he was suffering from smallpox. Anyway, within a day he was dead, leaving behind him a number of (still) unanswered questions.

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did the Chinese do nothing to prevent the removal of all these works of art at the time? And how many of the wall-paintings, sculptures, manuscripts and other antiquities now in the West would have survived the ever present danger of earthquakes and Muslim iconoclasm, to name just two local hazards?

Von Le Coq has described how an entire complex of cave temples slid off a cliff face in an earthquake before he had time to investigate them. The great missionary travellers Mildred Cable and Francesca French tell how they watched peasants knocking down the painted walls of ancient temples to give them more farmland, while more was destroyed by irrigation systems.

One visitor to Tun-huang in the 1920s describes how White Russian refugee soldiers had scratched Slavic obscenities across many portraits of the Buddha when they were temporarily interned by the Chinese in the painted caves. Elsewhere murals were defaced by zealous Muslims to whom the figurative art of Buddhism was anathema. A Muslim peasant admitted to von Le Coq that he had tipped a cartload of illuminated manuscripts into a river for fear of being found in possession of heathen images.

What additional damage, some may ask, might have been inflicted on many of the frescoes had they still been there when the Red Guards went on their iconoclastic rampage?

There can be no denying that (as in the quarrel over the Elgin Marbles) a strong case can be argued for the defence. However, when I put this to Chinese archaeologists in Peking they countered with the question: "But what about the paintings from Bezeklik?" They were referring to the huge and magnificent murals, dating from the ninth century, which were destroyed by the Allied bombing of Berlin during the Second World War. Cemented into place in the old Ethnological Museum, they could not be moved to the safety of bunker or coalmine. Between November, 1943, and January, 1945, the museum was hit no fewer than seven times, and 28 of the largest wall-paintings—almost all from Bezeklik, near Urumchi—were lost for ever. Others of von Le Coq's treasures were looted by Soviet troops and have not been seen since.

Today, with tension rising once again in the world, the Chinese point about the fate of the Bezeklik frescoes is an uncomfortable one to ponder.

This article is based on Peter Hopkirk's book *Foreign Devils on the Silk Road* published this week by John Murray at £9.50.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



James Galway: (Val Doonican Show, BBC1)

the BBC's big Hamlet weekend, and we aren't going to forget it. The play itself gobbles up much of a night on BBC 2, a superb service served up tonight in two trailers subtitled to look like something Shakespeare in Perspective (BBC 2, 6.50). Clive James argues that Shakespeare identified himself with my Dame Hamlet, he says, is what would happen if it grew up to be a prince. For fun being fortune's fool, James Hamlet identifies the dignity of humaneness. Later (BBC 2, 10.35) we see what happened when Vic Theatre Company took Elsinore to Japan, and we cut some of the odd things that can happen when other the Bard fall into oriental hands.

Another kind of bard falls in Bernard Levin's hands in the latest in his interviews (BBC 2, 8.30). He is Stephen Sondheim, an lyricist who, in writing hugely successful shows like *Evita*, has steadfastly refused to make June rhyme with loss, only those with Robin Day and Rubinstein—happily entertaining. But too short, far too short. Half an hour to suit the BBC's purposes, but it's a crime to leave the arting for more.

Worth seeing today: The old Warner Brothers movie *The Crisis* (BBC 2, 11.15), in which Edward G. Robinson goes all in as he prows the deck of his devil ship in the Jack arm; and Colin Ward's report on Britain's new towns episode who live in them (repeated on BBC 2, 7.30). In everything that can be said against them, Mr Ward that the new towns are one positive achievement planning since the war.

Now, there's a star-studded (Alec McGowan, Anna Massey, Dennis, Norman Rodway, Gwen Fflanigan-Davies).

In Shaw's *Man and Superman* (Radio 4, 8.00); a

about the Quaker reformer Elizabeth Fry, based on June

biography, with Elizabeth Bell as The Angel of the Radio 4, 10.15); and a Boston Symphony Orchestra Radio 3, 9.00, which reaches a mighty climax with the sky No 4.

SE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

AT.

ONAL CHOICE

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University: A model of punctuality; 7.40 Maths (complex integration); 8.05 Landscapes (Sun Alliance PGA Championship, from Sandwich); Swimming (ASA National Championships, from Blackpool); 9.00 Bagpipes: Tale of a cloth cat.

9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan: for Asian viewers; 9.45 Russian Language and People; part 18; 10.10 Is There Life After School?; Teachers learn about Industry; 10.30 Education Matters: The Educated Audience; 11.15 Sunday.

12.00 Whit Sunday Morning Service: from City Temple, Cardiff; 12.00 The 607080 Show: for the elderly; 12.25 Conversazioni: Italian language course; 1.00 Farming: 1.25 The Story of English Furniture: Medieval and Elizabethan (begin); 1.30 News; 1.45 The Negus; Hugh Scully (r); 1.50 News.

1.55 Film: The Bells Go Down (1943): Comedy drama, from Ealing Studios, about the men who fought blitz fires. With Tommy

Trinder, James Mason*; 3.20 Bugs Bunny: cartoon.

3.30 Grandstand: International Golf (Sun Alliance PGA Championship, from Blackpool); Show Jumping (Lambert and Butler Grand Prix, from Hickstead).

6.00 News: with Kenneth Kendall.

6.10 Come Sunday: part 3 of the

series, before Jonathan Miller takes over. Derek Jacobi plays the title role. News and weather at 9.10.

10.35 Heart of the Matter: Does the current state of science

as good as his celebration of London policemen, The Blue Lamp. It is a good week for musicals. At first, Oliver! seems an odd film for Caruso to have made, but he applied to it the same careful craftsmanship and concern for detail that he gave to his theatre. The film used Lionel Bart's only completely satisfactory score and deserved the clutch of Oscars which it won. Walter Lang's Can Can (Wednesday BBC 1 6.50) is a traditional Hollywood treatment of a Parisian musical comedy. Frank Sinatra and Maurice Chevalier displaying that effortless singing style which has pattered out. But perhaps the most exciting musical of the week is Springtime for Hitler, the mystical stage show which Gene Wilder and Zero Mostel are hoping to lose money

for them in Mel Brooks' mad debut. The Producers (tomorrow BBC 2 11.15). Ironically, the songs are very hummable.

Little Big Man (Monday BBC 1 9.10) has Arthur Penn, a most original talent, directing Dustin Hoffman in a most unusual performance in a peculiar story about an aged survivor of Custer's Last Stand. It is an impressive film, no least for the make up, which agency Hoffman beyond recognition.

Henry King is rarely given the opportunity to show what he was one of Hollywood's most proficient craftsmen who maintained a solid, reliable, consistent story-telling style. Maryland (Monday BBC 1 9.25 am) is a prime example of what he did for Darryl F. Zanuck at Fox, the studio to which he was wedded for most of his career.

As London's estate must have earned from his novel *Wolf Larsen*. The Sea Wolf (tonight BBC 2 11.15) was the fifth of several versions of the book about the obsessively cruel Captain Larsen, played by this 1941 treatment by Edward G. Robinson. The director, Michael Curtiz, had already perfected the period flavour which made his Casablanca, made the following year, so irresistible. The Bells Go Down tomorrow BBC 1 6.50 was Basil Dearden's editorial piece until then he had written scripts and it introduced the concern for social issues which he and Michael Relph liked to add to their conventional drama. This tribute to the Blitz firefighters was every bit

as good as his celebration of London policemen, The Blue Lamp.

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July 1980 to the Head of the
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versity College, Durham, DH1 3LE.Interviews will be held on 20th
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Five years is the normal limit of the offer, but
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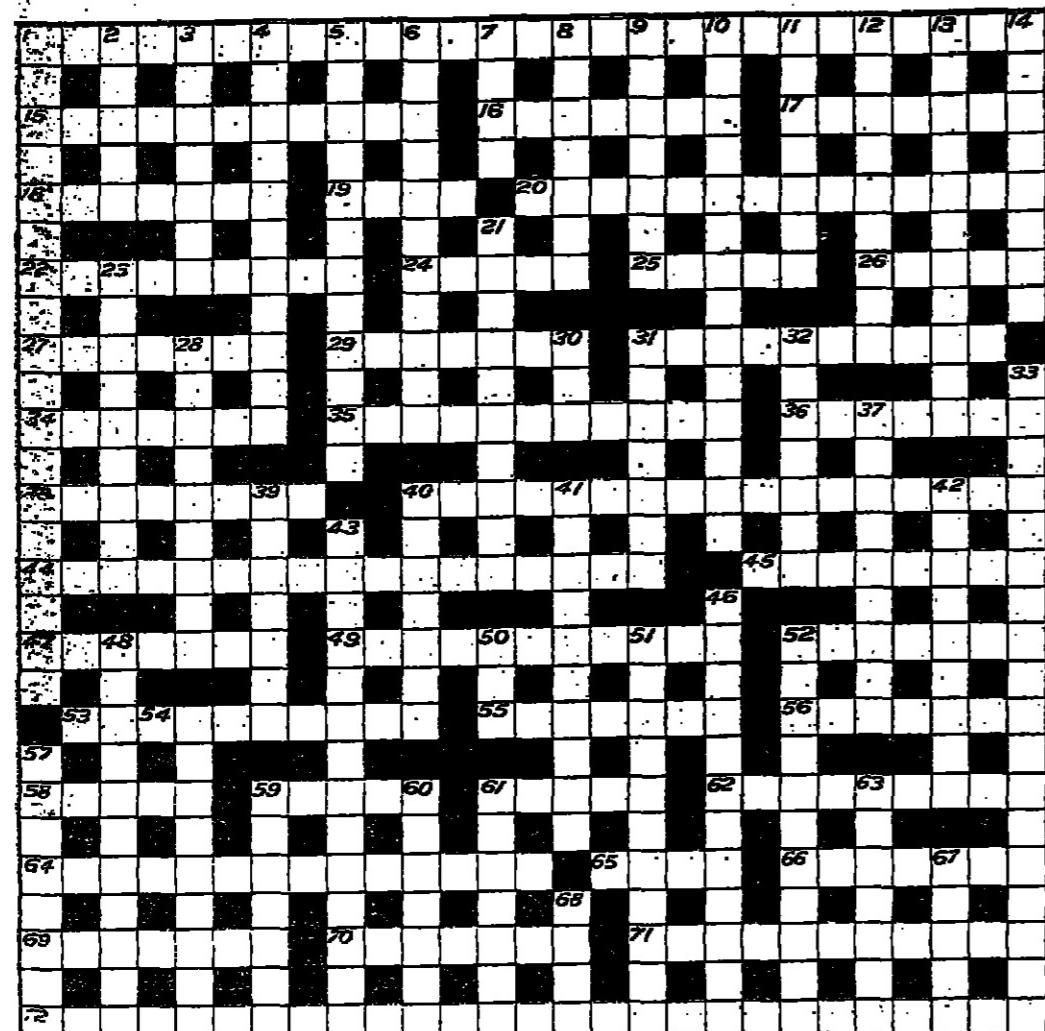
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FULL-TIME ACADEMIC
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The Times Jumbo Crossword

Prizes of £12 each will be given to the first three correct solutions opened on Thursday, June 5. Entries should be addressed to The Times Jumbo Crossword Competition, 12 Coley Street, London, WC99 9YT. The winner and solution will be announced on Saturday, June 7.



Name
Address

ACROSS

- 1 Musical reason for wedding bells throughout the week? (5, 6, 3, 5, 8)
- 15 Leaves of unusual hue in the Book of Numbers (6, 5)
- 16 Wreath for patriotic leader in Swiss Cottage (7)
- 17 Grain measure in America is helpful to a degree (7)
- 18 North chimney pillar? With knobs on, only more so (7)
- 19 Gaunt fortress, this other one (4)
- 20 Assigned to no purpose—peculiar in limitless funds (14)
- 22 Obscurity found among a god's prophets of doom (9)
- 24 Harry's uncle returning to the old country (5)
- 25 House for old bookmaker in County Meath (5)
- 26 A single complaint she rejected (5)
- 27 Pies into pieces with one parrot (7)
- 29 Took nourishment after sprinkler was flushed (7)
- 31 Charge man with possession of an antique candlestick (4)
- 34 The upper row appears, as some say, glassy (7)
- 35 Craftsman, spokesman among sound fellows? (11)
- 36 Swiss town back on Gunner Pass (7)
- 38 Plain, if superlative, description of Higgins's Spain (8)
- 40 Spanish greeting much more friendly than Obregon's to Titania (4-4-3)
- 44 Robbery, a mugging—he switched to card-play to victimize the next man (6-2-9)
- 45 Producer of a moister, perhaps more fragrant, atmosphere (8)
- 47 Pictures age with a sort of ratty exterior (7)
- 49 In eastern political party make speech without trimmings (11)
- 52 It made the sailor-man more than usually animated (7)
- 53 No noisy inmates, these top statesmen (10)
- 55 Some animal a child found in a Biblical book (7)
- 56 " — and Whisky gang thegither!" (Burns) (7)
- 58 That is £200 for trip to Rhodes (5)
- 59 From South Africa an extinct bird seen in the Pacific (5)
- 61 Topless love-in could be the end for a poet (5)
- 62 Humble industrialists making loaves and cheese (9)
- 64 Act of restoring—the USSR for instance? (14)
- 65 Sound way to peel this fruit (4)
- 66 Old high steward from Sandhurst in grouse country (7)
- 69 Rustic wood-worker gets trodden underfoot (7)
- 70 Northern ruler captures an old Chinese capital (7)
- 71 Does a Spanish wine party take it from Poe's cask? (11)
- 72 Give junior a treat instead of going fishing (5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3)

DOWN

- 1 Old navigational hazards in the Straits of Messina (5, 6, 3, 5, 8)
- 2 Some have lumps in the soft palate (5)
- 3 The metal variety of nib? Oui, monsieur (7)
- 4 Bill's progress includes this job as drama critic (6, 5)
- 5 At which each contestant is prepared to have a stab (7, 5)
- 6 Semiprivate whose work Tommy did not appreciate (6, 5)
- 7 Killer-whale genus twice seen in the Balearics (4)
- 8 Bridge-builder's tool (7)
- 9 Hesin, conversely, we pick up a love language that's universal (7)
- 10 It makes an Austrian (with toil) change into Australian (14)
- 11 Cook's got them booked (7)
- 12 Hills on St Columba's isle, many of twisting formation (9)
- 13 What cross solicitors do (11)
- 14 Dressing a boy in dirty clothing (5, 3)
- 21 He finds Miss Johnson riding over the snow—Westward Ho! (5, 5)
- 23 A very quiet part of London, so attractive (9)
- 28 One mile climbing rocky Etna will cut out the weaklings (9)
- 30 Ark at the organ? (3)
- 31 Like the clockwork soldier? (7)
- 32 Short of brains, the trouble with Alf (4-3)
- 33 Brown study of his old boy, Hughes (6, 6, 6)
- 37 Flower girl whose father had a part on the world stage (9)
- 39 Doctor enters savings scheme on 1st December, the dog? (7)
- 40 One with expectations of development in the eastern shires? (7)
- 41 Music, hypothetically, in Illyria? (4, 2, 4)
- 42 Ill-treats composer's daughter, say? (9)
- 43 Grey-beard loon, compulsive story-teller (if a poor wicker-keeper?) (7, 7)
- 46 The daughter of Scott's Greek collaborator was his dream-girl (5-7)
- 48 No gentleman, but a Front supporter first and last—say, that's charming! (11)
- 50 A jolly sort of member (3)
- 51 Island seen in a sort of pale, rich green light (11)
- 52 The lighter aspect of marriage for security (6, 5)
- 54 An angel's a variety of bird (9)
- 57 Has a fiery effect on the church in the twenties (8)
- 59 "Do good by —, and blush to find it fame" (Popé) (7)
- 60 Like a violin string with taut and adjusted (7)
- 61 Youth was collared and cropped (7)
- 63 So acid, it has Alice almost about to shed tears (7)
- 67 Tiny creatures one found under a heap, possibly (5)
- 68 "His acts being seven —" (AYLI) (4)

Drink

Good mixers for that outdoor party

The longer and lighter days encourage the planning of parties that can be held in the garden or, at least, spread on to balcony or terrace. As ices in various forms, open fruit tarts, flans and shortcakes of different types usually feature in this type of hospitality, it might be worthwhile noting several drinks that are quite new to this country and that will enhance such traditional summer fare.

Shipped Harvey Prince (whose father originated the magnificent Lebègue tastings) has just introduced two "wines" that are really unusual; a "Vin de Pêche" and a "Vin d'Orange". These would not comply with the definition of "wine" as formulated by the Wine & Spirit Association of Great Britain, because they are not "made from the juice of freshly gathered

grapes" as this definition requires, but both are real fruit wines, excellently made. M. Robert, who produces them, makes a wide range of others in the south of France where suitable fruits are of special quality. Because both are 14.9 per cent alcohol, they are not for drinking like table wines, but, well-chilled, are delicious as aperitifs. As they are fresh and clean in the finish, they would not spoil any subsequent table wine. They also have many possibilities in mixed drinks. The Vin de Pêche might be slightly diluted by a splash of soda plus a slice of peach floating on the top; it is concentrated and a spoonful would be an enhancement to a fruit compote or a fruit punch. The absence of any spirit in these fruit wines means that, unlike fruit liqueurs, they can be folded in to rather delicate creams and

Pineau des Charentes, made

fillings for cakes and puddings without being too assertive. The Vin d'Orange is only sweet insofar as an orange is sweet. It is very good by itself, poured over crushed ice with a swirl of orange peel twisted to release the oils in the skin. But it is also a delectable foundation for mixtures: a spoonful in a large glass, with the rim "frosted" by damping it with a cut slice of orange and then dipping it in caster sugar, can be topped up with any sparkling wine. Marks & Spencer's Blanc de Blancs (just over £2 a bottle) is good, but there are many others and this makes a drink that is pretty as well as interesting. (Vin de Pêche and Vin d'Orange both cost £2.79 from L. Booth of St Paul's, 3 St Andrew's Hill, EC4, or £2.85 from Inter County Wines, Fordingbridge, Hants, and their branches).

Liqueurs involving cream have quite recently become

from fresh grape juice of the Charentes region, with the addition of a Cognac from the previous year—which may be made from either black or white grapes—is a traditional drink in the Charentais and it has had an appellation contrôlée since 1955. It is fruity and a good version need not be over-sweet; it should be served chilled and it can be made "long" with soda. This is very much the occasional drink to have sitting outside a French café when one is on holiday, but it has the advantage that, being based on grapes, it can be the spirit before a dinner when fine wines are to be served. A new one, described as "Vieux" from Raymond Bertrand of Cognac is worth attention (£5.02 from O. W. Loeb, 15 Jersey St, SW1).

These liqueurs are rich, so that if the unexpected guest would not otherwise have any form of "pudding", they would certainly go away satisfied with a final touch of sweetness if given a small helping of either.

They do not deteriorate once opened. (Conticream and Contichino, both of Waitrose, and cream coffee, Jamaica rum

and cream. Apparently it is a technical triumph to make such drinks so that the cream does not separate—although one is advised to shake the bottle before use. Both are

popular—even among those who don't usually like a sweet drink, but who appreciate how good some of these liqueurs can be in conjunction with ices, milk shakes for adults or versions of coffee with additions. Baileys Irish Cream (cream and chocolate with an Irish whiskey base) was soon followed in the Gilbey Vintners' range by John Downland's Greensleeves, which is mint and cream. Both of these cost about £4.50 from branches of Peter Dominic's. Now there are two new versions of this type of drink from Australia: Conticream, which is chocolate plus Scotch and cream, and Contichino, which is coffee, Jamaica rum and cream. Apparently it is a technical triumph to make such drinks so that the cream does not separate—although one is advised to shake the bottle before use. Both are

good poured over an ordinary bought ice, whisked up with iced coffee or chocolate, used as an ingredient in home-made ice-cream or for soaking sponge cake that are to be used for a cream pudding. Otherwise, simply pour over ice cubes as is much liked in the north of England—add soda or a cola. These liqueurs are rich, so that if the unexpected guest would not otherwise have any form of "pudding", they would certainly go away satisfied with a final touch of sweetness if given a small helping of either.

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Bridge
king the
psychic

Walking in David Balfour's footsteps

oad from Craignure on the isle of Mull, where the ferry Oban deposits one, bag, dog, down through the hills of Mull to Fionnphort, the much tamer ferry cross to Iona, is a long road. It is the same road, or follows the same route, as taken by David Balfour of the House of Shaws, being wrecked on the island. Earraid, in Stevenson's "Pendennis," took him four days to walk the Ross of Mull to Tobermory, at that time, the man from Torosay to Kinloch, in the land of More, the difference to the day walk, was that in Balfour's day "I met of people grubbing in miserable fields that had not kept a cat or herd-kine about the bigges". Today he would have "truly no one across the leak road which threads its way across the south of Mull, from Glen More, skirted by Loch Sridain. The Clearings and the sheep went to the disappearance "plenty of people".

A night at the Craignure, whose bleak exterior accommodated food, the proprietor learned the hotel craft could be worth making a detour from the road to Iona. The detour took the hush, rhododendron-wedged path which led from the castle and then, the jumble of roads to Duart Point, and

Duart Castle, seat of the Macleans of Duart—a bare, windswept, grim, grey castle commanding a panoramic view to the islands of Lismore and Kerrera, and to the north, the land of Morvern.

From the south east the ferries ply from Oban to Craignure and Tobermory, passing the two lighthouses, Black's Memorial Lighthouse and Eilean Musdile which guard the straits by Duart Point. At the tiny village of Lochdonhead the dogs—a Highland collie of the Lassie come home variety—was followed by a chain of sheep.

A reversal of roles which made him suddenly nervous as he clung close to my heels. A lady scurried out of one of the small cottages fronting on to the sea loch to recapture her sheep, explaining that they had taken a liking to dogs.

"I wish," she said wistfully, "my next door neighbour was here to see the dog."

It transpired that her next door neighbour, a Mrs McShannon, had been blind since birth and had never "seen" or rather felt, a Highland collie. Certainly all the farms on Mull and Iona were guarded by the quick sinking black and white Welsh collies. Where was her neighbour? Mrs McShannon was sitting at the school with her two young children. She pointed across the loch to the schoolhouse.

My way took me past the school. I stopped in time. Mrs McShannon, and the schoolchildren booted out of the thick stone school excitedly. There seemed no more than a dozen of them. Rex submitted to being felt by the blind lady who fondled the great white beard of which she had read but never "seen". I took my leave, making the mistake of saying "bye bye" to the schoolchildren clustering on the wall, hearing their shrill West Highland accents mimicking the Englishman's farewell.

Over to the south, beyond Strathcoll, snakes its way through Glen More bridging the many tumbling streams, sketched with white pencil across the steep, rocky, heather-clad slopes looming to the north of the road, leading to Mull's highest mountain, Ben More.

The road, once beyond Glen More, bridging the many tumbling streams, sketched with white pencil across the steep, rocky, heather-clad slopes looming to the north of the road, leading to Mull's highest mountain, Ben More.

It was along this stretch of road that David Balfour saw "plenty of people". Now there are few. Once, the occasional car, and a solitary biker, riding the extreme south west of the island to the east coast of Mull, and the ferries to the mainland.

It was a relief at last to reach the Iona ferry and walk aboard to make the short crossing to the island, the ferry pitching against the rolling swell of the Atlantic from the west.

"Secure and sacred," wrote Lord Clark in *Civilisation*, "I

never came to Iona—and I used to come here almost every year when I was young—without the feeling that some God is in this place". Certainly there is an aura about the place, whether the auro is to be found in oneself or is generated by Iona itself. It was, for many hundreds of years, one of the holiest places in Christendom at the dawn of Scotland's history.

Some 64 kings lie buried on Iona, having been brought up the Strand of the Dead to their last resting places from far and wide—not only Scottish kings, but others from Norway and even France. The journey out to this tiny, Atlantic tossed island on the fringe of Mull's western coast, must have been a major undertaking whether by sea or by track.

Then there is the effect of the light on Iona. Standing on its highest point, one looks over to Mull, over which the October clouds loom gloweringly. Yet, on Iona, the occasional shaft of sunlight creates a luminous quality to the island. Looking from the summit of the island, there are the white beaches fronting the Atlantic backing to the emerald green turf. At Iona's southern tip is the bay where St Columba landed in his coracle, having made the perilous crossing from Ireland with his band of monks.

Down in the bay, which is also known as the Marble Quarry, are a myriad of pebbles and stones glistening with reds, greens, whites and blacks. Some multi-coloured with veins and stripes, others perfect



The isle of Mull.

Malcolm Craig

Radio

Who's on the line?

me reason the phone-in wired a reputation as broadcasters' easy option: radios, empty a committee with opinions, knowledge, and everything, a few nice while gap gets his breath and audience do the rest. Much happens; it is a filling in the silence, little money and effort. That's one end game; at the other end, the phone-in offers quite different, but this demands more a good deal more and planning, a series speakers whom people want to interrogate and exercise. Radio 4's *Person to Person* is operating at or near the upper end scale.

ries began some four go with a session on must try to learn not "test-tube babies". Steptoe and Robert attracted a lot of once they had discussed questions which ought properly to have been to the inquirer's GP, grame moved into a ear. By the end they had and discussed a any of the questions those who have given the some confidence wanted to ask; in its was an informative fully planned document, sometimes in the employ of question and even more so.

num 2 was to have Robert Mugabe to the me, but he had more business that week off. Perhaps not surprised on international though highly topical gift of events just contact the Iranian Embassy, like a bit of a lash-up. Wilkinson, Professor of International Relations at was paired with a SAS commander, but interview was unfortunate too long retired and out of touch to be able much, that was course if he had been allowed to anything much. Jan Bartizans, the pianist who helped the authorities at the time of the Cuban train siege, was right in, but sounded as if because fish was not quite up with the distortions telephone. Wednesday ago Leonard Williams,

David Wade

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Fred Emery

That Tory U-turn in retrospect

In this week of Carrington's clanger—or comeuppance as some of his right-wing critics have gloated—another question lingers over the Government's Iran U-turn. It is: is the Prime Minister truly a "conviction politician"?

The description may have originated with opponents: Mr Wedgwood Benn and Sir Harold Wilson come to mind. But Mrs Thatcher has used it of herself often enough to indicate she thoroughly likes the sound of it. It is generally taken to mean the opposite of expedient practitioners; that not only do she and her kind intend doing what they believe, but pursue it come what may. Rhetoric of this kind came easily off her lips in her address to the Conservative Women's Conference: "We don't shrink from tackling any task, however hard, nor do we forget the long term". And, relaying the message she said was coming to her from the country, "Keep on... however hard the road". And much more.

But it is hardly British to test a policy to destruction; indeed the British electorate can be ungrateful for having such conviction pursued on their behalf—ask Mrs Heath. This Prime Minister, whatever her impulses, invariably has better second thoughts, so say her close supporters. When the need arises for a decision, especially a quick decision, to reverse course, get out of a mess, head off unnecessary trouble, she is better at it, and with fewer considerations of "face", or apparently conscience, than any male Macbeth of a politician.

Last Monday's lightning decision to cave in, rather than round on her backbench rebels and fight for the joint EEC agreement, backtracking sanctions on Iran, was Lord Carrington's last stand, must now be added to her tally. When Mr Michael Foot next day taunted her on how good she was when she tried at learning that "U-turns can be conducted with great grace and

skill", Mrs Thatcher tactfully accepted it as a compliment from an expert.

The sanctions-backtracking affair has aroused a lot of comment—and hope—about the tendency of MPs to assert themselves, and of the dilemmas this might pose between executive and legislature over foreign policy. However that may be, and whatever the appearances, we are, I think, unlikely to reach the Kissinger agony of seeing Congress scuttling foreign policy.

The key point here is the degree to which the Government is prepared to demand loyalty from the troops. In this case it chose not to exert itself on behalf of its own policy because it deemed the loss of inner-party prestige was not worth it. My point is that had Mrs Thatcher decided on the ultimate weapon, of attending a meeting of her backbenchers to exact support, because upon it depended her credibility with her fellow European heads of government, with the President, even with Mr Reagan, that it mattered because a U-turn would further sap her Olympic boycott policy—well, in that event, she must have carried the day. That would have been the mark of a conviction politician.

But there are various reasons why she did not try, first among them, perhaps, that the Government had only 24 hours once the Speaker granted an emergency debate, to turn things round.

But Mrs Thatcher did not begin to try because she sensed, and may have shared, the intense feeling among MPs that they had been "conned". The word "retrospective" on most MPs of all parties. Some remember how Mrs Thatcher, as leader of the Opposition, and sometime tax lawyer, deplored Labour's attempt to give retrospective effect to penalties for tax avoidance schemes.

The new Iran Sanctions Act explicitly excluded retrospection. Some members of the Cabinet say they knew

nothing of it being revived. So nothing was more certain than the Commons' eruption. The Tam Dalyell volcano had been only smouldering until MPs suddenly found that the clear impression Ministers gave them earlier—as Lord Carrington admitted in the Lords—that retrospection was not intended was now blown away in a fair accomplishment.

Foreign Office Ministers either have remarkably short memories or Mr Douglas Hurd ought not to have gone on and on with his self-defence. The day the new Iran Bill was introduced, was it not explained to all who would listen that the Government would never get through Parliament provisions against existing exports of the block-buster Act of 1939? Yet here they were trying.

Well, it all was done for "present blood" reasons, Lord Carrington admitted; not merely to make the Americans feel good, but remember, to show solidarity and so prevent them doing something rash like military intervention. It was also to make it seem that we were taking "the lead" over laggard Europeans; to prove, as Mrs Thatcher will keep on harping, that travellers abroad can trust Britain.

The consequences of all this for our foreign policy may be less dramatic than they have been depicted. Lord Carrington's standing abroad with foreign governments has certainly been high, and will not be undone by one diary. True, it can hardly be timed, in the matter of our EEC budget complaint, to be seen unable to "deliver" on commitments.

But there is another view: the demonstration of political "feel" will be seen not as weakness abroad but as something familiar. In foreign policy, conviction politicians can be hard to deal with.

And at home, at least within the Conservative Party, something similar is happening. The ability to limit damage,

by ruthless action if necessary, is widely admired as political maturity. "The way she got us out of this mess, with the whole thing wrapped up inside 24 hours, was masterly", said one MP who is not normally an admirer. She chose the less glorious route but her political clout is intact, perhaps even enhanced for later fights.

Does the ability at least to adjust convictions signal a U-turn in economic policy? Well, for the strict monetarists Mrs Thatcher and her team are already being found wanting. The strict apostles cannot abide the notion that wages can possibly affect inflation; it is all in the money supply and that, we are told, is working. Therefore the flood of exhortations to the unions for moderation in wage demands is wrong-headed; it is not merely a dialogue of the deaf but to the monetarist it is wasteful of political clout.

Likewise there are those who are shocked to see Mrs Thatcher sketching in the outlines of a pay policy by making her new pledge to set an "example" to prevent public pay becoming the pacemaker for inflation.

The TUC ought not to be shocked. Instead of showing pique they might take ministers at their word. For obviously there is an unsettled feeling throughout the Cabinet at the way the gloom statistics, however predictable, are being received. Ministers, including the Prime Minister, feel they ought to be doing something about it, which is not quite the way a conviction politician would carry through the exaltation of free collective bargaining.

Possibly we will have to wait a little longer for a complete answer to my question. But several members of the Cabinet believe that the lady has been misread, misreads herself perhaps. Asked if he counted last week as a U-turn, one of them chuckled: "Yes, and it won't be the last either".

Chambermaids form a picket line outside the Grosvenor House Hotel last year—a dispute that hit the Antiques Fair and made them find a new venue.

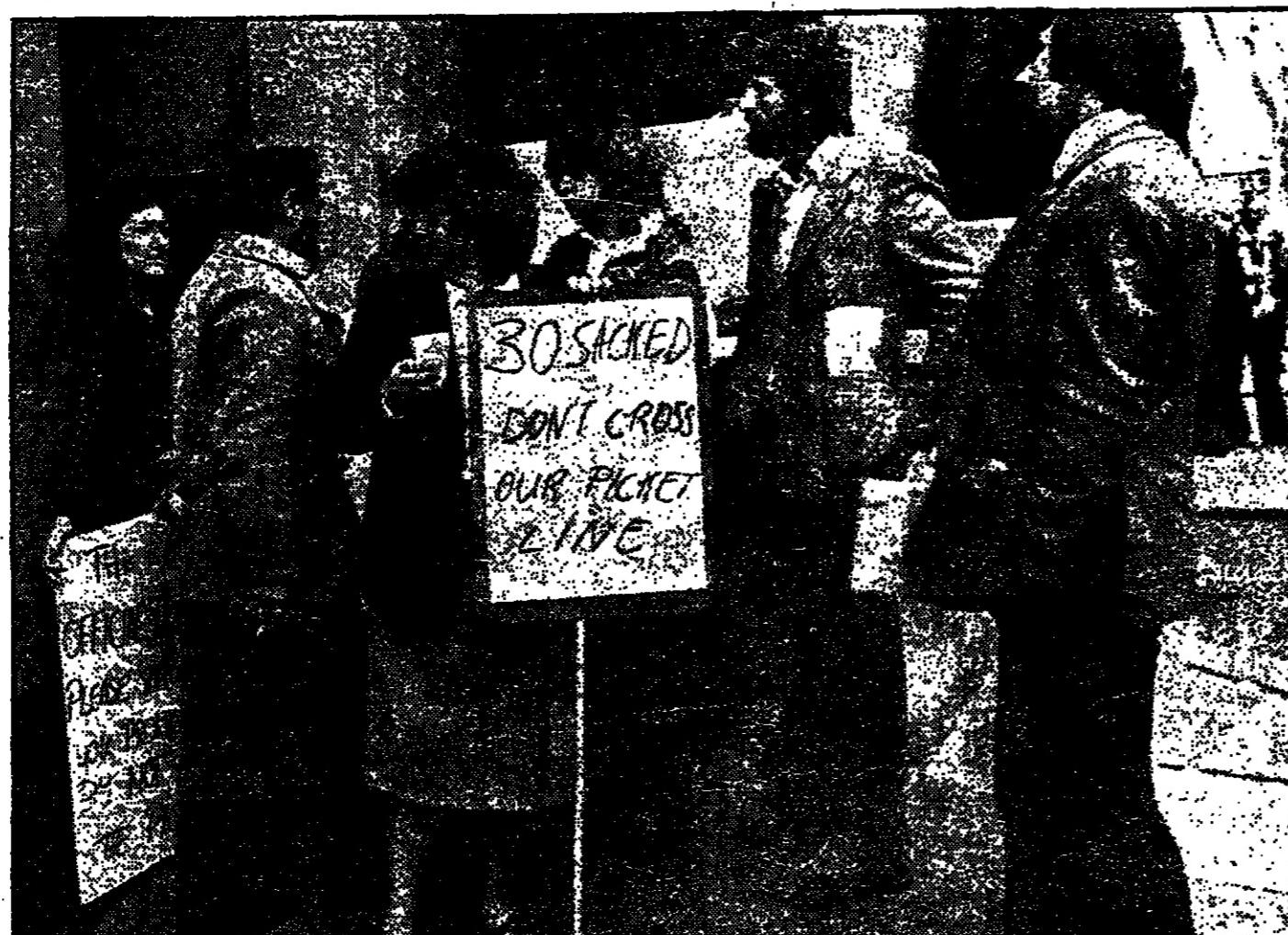
How the antique fair found a new home

When nearly 80 chambermaids were sacked from the Grosvenor House Hotel last summer nobody thought the incident would ripple through the usually sedate circles of the art and antiques trade with such major effect.

Nobody, at that time, believed it could lead to the cancellation of what was a major event in the trade's yearly calendar, the Antiques Dealer's Fair; far less did anyone foresee, as has just been announced, that the fair would rise in a new guise from the dispute's ashes.

After a year of uncertainty, the fair—for nearly half a century at Grosvenor House—has found a new and, it is hoped, permanent home, at the Royal Academy, where in September it will be married with the Burlington Fine Arts Fair, and the cream of the trade's pictures and antiques be shown side by side.

Mr George Levy, who chaired the committee of dealers organising the fair and who has seen it through much negotiating and hard work to ensure its survival, sees it as a fairytale ending to a sequence of troubles which threatened what to the dealers, and many others, was not only an important trade event, but part of London life. "It was really like the Derby, or Wimbledon;



it had always been there. It was unthinkable that it might end."

It was two dealers, travelling back from New York by boat in the Twenties, who first dreamed up the idea of the fair. At a time of economic depression, they wanted to bring some colour to people's lives, as well as stimulate trade. As a result, an art treasures exhibition was held at the Grafton Galleries in 1928 with a two shillings entrance fee. This year, at the Royal Academy, it will be £2, including handbook. For one year it took place at Christie's, then in 1934 it moved to Grosvenor House.

Until last year, it had been there every year since (except for the war), with royal patronage since 1937; first that of Queen Mary, herself a keen collector and then that of

the Queen Mother. It was taken over by Trust Houses when they merged with Grosvenor House in 1963 and then by Trust Houses Forte when the group was formed in 1970.

Sir Charles Forte, chief executive, has a known dislike of trade union power. Thus, after the chambermaids were backed by their dispute by the mass building the exhibition stands, who refused to cross the chambermaids' picket line, he turned to cast about for non-union labour. In the meantime, the stands were not completed, and the 1979 fair, at which some £40m worth of antiques would have been up for sale, was cancelled just a few days before it was due to open in June.

But the hard-work and trade was not entirely lost. Just three weeks later, Mr Levy persuaded the Department of

the Environment to allow the fair to go to the empty rooms of Somerset House in the Strand, and a second highly-successful art treasures exhibition in the fair's history was held last autumn.

It did not solve the long-term problem of Grosvenor House, however. Would next year's fair be going ahead? Sir Charles was unable to obtain the cast-iron guarantees he wanted from the firm building the stands that there would be no disruption, and the attempt to bring in a non-union firm to do the job fell through when the dealers vetoed them as unacceptable.

The bombshell came last December when, out of the blue, Trust Houses Forte announced the cancellation of the 1980 fair. After the loss of the 1979 fair, another venue was now essential if the ven-

ture was not to die, and slowly the idea of the Academy emerged. The Burlington Fine Art Fair had been there since 1977 and its sponsors, The Burlington Magazine, enabled the merger to take place.

Apart from assuring its future, the move gives a chance for the Antique Dealers Fair to have a face-lift. The 1830 date-line, which prevented newer artifacts from being shown, is to be abolished, so that the stands that there would be no disruption, and the attempt to bring in a non-union firm to do the job fell through when the dealers vetoed them as unacceptable or if he feels out of sympathy with the climb.

Captain Wilson piloted a Gypsy Moth out to the Himalayas in the spring of 1934 intending to land on the mountain and scramble to the top, neither Tibet nor Nepal would allow him to fly over their territory so he reached Everest on foot disguised as a porter. He set off up the mountain along the route where Mallory and Irvine had perished 10 years before. After pleading with him to return his rucksack refused to go any further and returned to wait at the foot of the mountain. The Captain pressed on, convinced he had divine mission to climb Everest. He had with him three horses, two rags of omelette and a small Union Jack. The following spring the Captain's frozen corpse was discovered near the upper base of the Rongbuk glacier, still 7,000ft below the summit.

Frances Gibb

Simply lusty after books

Some poor fools collect stamps; others collect parking tickets or wives. The rich collect paintings. The boring collect merely money. But of all the varieties of *cacophies colligendi* that afflict the magpie race of man, the last lunatic is the lust to collect books.

Books are often the epitomes of wisdom and highest achievements of the generations in which they are written. The only important thing is to read them. But in a superstitious way to possess books is to possess by sympathetic magic the wisdom of the ages.

The journal of the blessed congregation of bibliophiles, *The Book Collector*, is celebrating its fifteenth year under the editorship of Nicolas Barker. Halfway between a learned journal and a trade magazine, it is the place to read the hot news about incunabula and forgeries, editions so rare that they were unknown, various lectures, plagiarists unmasked, and dotty old collectors who lived lives of eccentric austerity in order to spend every penny on their precious books.

To give a flavour of the quarterly: coming issues will have an article on King's College copy, once Blake's and later E. M. Forster's of *Songs of Innocence and Experience*; and a piece on Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and her annotated copy of Dodds's *Collection of Poems*, in which

her works and herself were pilloried—it makes a painful feminist tract, for its shows how even a powerful independent-minded woman could be reduced to impotence by routine eighteenth-century male-chauvinist piggyery.

The magazine started life as *The Book Handbook*, an illustrated quarterly for discriminating book-lovers. In a fit of bookishness, Lord Kemsley bought it in 1952. The fit passed Lord Kemsley went right off books, and sold *The Book Collector* to Ian Fleming, book-collector as well as Bondcreator, in 1954. The demonic genius behind it from the beginning was its editor, John Hayward, a bookseller and T. S. Eliot's muse, a man with a sharp tongue and a mind like a razor. Fleming and Hayward died suddenly in 1965, and the magazine was taken on by John Carter, Percy Muir, James Shand, its printer, and Nicolas Barker, who became editor.

He is a donnish, bookish, engagingly eccentric man who started collecting when he was five and bought his first seveneenth-century book when he was, eight, spending his entire week's pocket money of 6d. While at school he ran his own printing press. After reading Molière and Gogol, he went into publishing for Rupert Hart Davis, Macmillan and then the

OUP. When the British Library needed a Head of Conservation to cope with its crisis of many thousands of old books falling to pieces, Barker was the obvious appointment. He was a bibliophile expert in the production of all kinds of books from Greek papyri to manuscripts.

In any spare time from the British Library and his family, he edits *The Book Collector* from his office by the British Museum, with a part-time editorial assistant and a part-time office manager. The number of surviving books, dealers, librarians, dons, writers, booksellers, and others affiliated with books, in this country and the United States. It gets by, usually without making a noticeable profit or loss. The interest in books as physical objects is growing.

For its readers its authority is unchallenged, each issue is a quarterly treat of articles, decisive reviews and authentic news.

If anybody in the world of books can explain the bibliophile's incurable itch, Barker should be able to. He says: "Why should anybody pay £10,000 for a first edition of Bacon's Essays, when he can buy the same text from Penguin for £1? It is an act of reverence for an object of peculiar potency. You might as well ask why anyone would

pay a spectacular price for an original Reynolds, when indistinguishable reproductions are available. It is the feeling of the medieval scribe that the Word of God, or of Aristotle for that matter, demanded a worthy physical form in binding and illumination.

"The printed word is frighteningly evanescent. If we do not preserve old books, they will simply vanish off the face of the earth.

"Books are the largest survival of any period in the past. There are more medieval manuscripts than all other medieval artefacts. There are more seventeenth-century printed books than all other surviving objects from the seventeenth century. These books used to be so common that they were treated as waste paper. But there are fewer of them every year. We can learn more about the Middle Ages, and even about the Dark Ages, from their books than from the few cathedrals, or buttons or houses, that have survived.

"Old books deserve at least something of the same care that we mete out to other objects from the past."

The Book Collector, its learned editor, the market-place and those dear bookmen with an itch for paper are making sure that they get it.

Philip Howard



Reinhold Messner: aiming for the top.

Messner's daring: taking on Everest alone

Sportsview

order of difficulty and a number of them solo.

In 1978 he climbed Everest with Peter Habeler without using oxygen and then went on to make a solo ascent of Nanga Parbat, a notoriously treacherous Himalayan peak, during an earthquake. Last year he climbed K2, the second highest mountain in the world, with a small expedition. He has written 17 books of climbing and for 10 years has lived comfortably wandering the mountain regions of the world and then relating his adventures.

Messner negotiated permission for the climb earlier this year in Peking with officials of the Chinese Government. Soon he will pack a rucksack and set off. An attraction of climbing alone is that expeditions are less complicated to organize and only three people will accompany him to the foot of the mountain.

It is difficult to compare Messner with the last man, and the first, who tried to climb Everest, by himself. Captain Maurice Wilson, MC, was an obstinate, bulldog-jawed Yorkshireman who had no skill as a climber, little liking for mountains and an unfounded conviction that all it took to reach even the highest summit was a tent, a sleeping bag, warm clothes, food and faith. He was

willing to wait a little while for the monsoon season, normally regarded as the worst time of year to climb in the eastern Himalayas. Climbers usually aim for the calm spells which appear before and after the monsoon.

He explained: "There are various theories about what happens to these rain-laden monsoon winds that sweep in from the South. Some suggest that the north side may be rather more sheltered than has

Messner has a track record unequalled by any other mountaineer. He is daring but not reckless...

been thought by the pattern of the air flow. If that is right an attempt during the monsoon may be possible." Certainly to climb Everest alone and without oxygen at the worst time of the year would be ultimately spectacular. "My most exciting adventure" as he put it.

A French expedition had "booked" the north side of the mountain post-monsoon but there was doubt about whether this attempt would get off the ground. Messner had first option if it failed to materialise, giving him some five months in which to time his solo attempt.

The north ridge of Everest is a long, shambling and relatively easy-angled slope with two possible routes leading up the higher reaches to the summit. Which route Messner selects will depend on the snow conditions. If the ridge itself is clear he will stick to it, following generally the line taken by Mallory and Irvine over the two rock steps. The alternative

Ronald F...

Messner is now hard covering at least 300 of vertical height a day as he runs in 35 minutes. His goal is 34 minutes. rigorous training lowers his heart rate and his pressure so that his body withstands the strain more easily of athletic effort in air. On Everest, when he is properly acclimated, men ready and conditions are sensible he will then make final commitment and head for the top. The decisions have to be right. There will be no help if they are not.

Given reasonable road

Messner hoped to be back in his high base camp below the north col within seven days of leaving it. Speed is essential. His load would weigh about 45lb contain the absolute essentials to survive for 10 days, would wear silk underclothes and a layer of down clothing. His attachment enabling him to photograph himself on summit as proof that he reached it.

Messner is now hard covering at least 300 of vertical height a day as he runs in 35 minutes. His goal is 34 minutes.

Almost the first words from friends as one arrives in East Berlin are "have you heard the latest about...?" and out come strings of political jokes, sharp, wry, sophisticated and witty.

In East Germany, where life is dreary and difficult, where radio, TV and the press show the leaden hand of state control and reality is mostly different from the official socialist humour flourishes better than anywhere in the West. Political jokes are a way of letting off steam, of hitting back. Little of making things more bearable.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, returns to East Berlin after a state visit abroad. The city's lights are bright but when he lands the airport is deserted. His car is there but no chauffeur and no guard. The streets are deserted, the buildings empty. He drives around bewildered until finally he comes to the Berlin Wall and sees a big hole. Above the hole is a notice "Erlich, you're the last, switch off the lights".

No one ever seems to know where the joke starts but they get around with astonishing speed. Less than 24 hours after

Laughing the other side of the Wall

Letter from East Berlin

A big event, everyone is exchanging quips about it. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Olympic boycott saga have provided a rich harvest.

ISLAMIC INITIATIVE

results of the Islamic ministers' conference in bad are about as good as reasonably be expected, the divisions in the Muslim and the objective difficulties, particularly in the Soviet occupied Afghanistan. In spite of effort of the pro-Soviet within the conference, they held firmly to their demanding the immediate withdrawal of Soviet and not recognizing the Karmal regime. The mujahidin received a by being brought into the alliance as part of the Iranian and the leader of the Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan was able to the political committee behalf, while the regime remained firmly.

the conference stopped backing a military solution the Afghan problem. They donated to the mujahidin a useful contribution the humanitarian of the refugees rather serious war-chest. The ministers clearly indicated their preference for a solution, and to explore possibilities for one they had a committee whose reference allow it to go now, and even—if it sees Kabul.

committee would be well to put Kabul last on its and to think carefully committing itself to go. Since two of its three

members are the foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan, a visit to Kabul could easily be made to look like acceptance of Mr Babrak Karmal's proposal for talks between Afghanistan and those two countries; and indeed any official delegation which talks to Mr Karmal or his Government will find it difficult not to appear to be recognizing it as the effective, if not the legitimate, Government of Afghanistan. That is something which must be avoided as long as the Soviet troops are there, for who recognizes Mr Karmal implicitly recognizes the legitimacy of the Soviet presence.

That the committee should go to Moscow, armed with the conference resolution, is, by contrast, an excellent idea, and the fact that Moscow has reacted very coolly to it is on the whole encouraging. The Russians do not care for the Islamic Conference, a forum in which the influence of Saudi Arabia, their implacable opponent, is strong, and where Muslims find in unity and numbers the courage to assert their independence of both superpowers. They prefer to deal with Muslim countries individually. But, as our Moscow correspondent points out, they will find it difficult to refuse outright to have anything to do with it, unless they are to abandon all pretence of being friends of Islam and interested in a political solution.

The conference reaffirmed its respect for "the inalienable right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form

of government and choose their economic, political, and social systems free from outside interference or coercion". If the Russians are at all serious in wanting a political solution to the crisis they should be prepared to discuss a solution on that basis and to accept that such a solution will be possible only with the assent and participation of the mujahidin. Until the people of Afghanistan have exercised their right, Mr Karmal is at best the leader of one faction in a civil war. It is only on that basis that the committee could consider talking to him, and it would be reasonable for them to tell the Russians that their willingness to do so depends on a reciprocal Russian willingness to negotiate a ceasefire with the mujahidin. If the Russians refuse this, then they should be told they have no right to expect that material support for the mujahidin will be withheld.

If the Soviet concern about American involvement turns out to be at all genuine, the committee might want to proceed to Washington in search of some conditional assurances. That might pose problems for Mr Qadri, and more acutely for the American administration. Clearly it is going to be difficult for Iran to play this kind of role so long as the American hostages are not released. Yet another reason why they should be released as soon as possible. Meanwhile it is encouraging to see Iran, for all her troubles, taking such a robustly independent line.

Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODLEY.
Department of Applied Economics,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge.
May 22.

HERING OVER MICRO-CHIPS

national Enterprise Board wholly-owned subsidiary, are clearly becoming increasingly frustrated at the of the Government to a final decision about of public support for manufacture of micro-electronics. The decision rests with Sir Keith Joseph at Department of Industry. The for his continuing hesitance clear enough. The that entirely new industries should be set up in public capital alone does not at all into the doctrines that in the Government is to apply to its industry. On the other hand, come clear that this is way in which this country is going to develop a micro-chip industry. National industries decline employment rises, micro-exact the sort of and expanding industry try needs.

was established in 1978, under two Americans and all of high repute in

their field, proposed to set up a new company which would give this country a potentially profitable stake in micro-electronics. Private investors shied away from what was, and still is, a high risk venture. The National Enterprise Board, with the full backing of the Labour government, moved in to fill the gap. They judged that if Britain did not soon establish a manufacturing presence in the rapidly-growing micro-electronics market it might miss out altogether. The arrangement was that the board would make available up to £50m. of which £25m. was to be paid immediately, the remainder being dependent on the company's performance. Five months ago the National Enterprise Board, under a new chairman appointed by Sir Keith, approved the recommendation made by its predecessor that Immos should be granted the second franchise of £25m. Until it is, Immos cannot go ahead with the construction of its first British factory.

Britain was a decade behind the United States in recognising the potential of micro-electronics. It has been outpaced by

Japan and Germany, both as a user and as a manufacturer. The men who conceived Immos identified a gap which Britain could exploit, the development of the next generation of semi-conductors. The last government took the decision to back their expertise and judgment with public money. Now Sir Keith Joseph has cast doubt over the whole future of the project by refusing to endorse that decision. At the pace at which this industry is moving in the wider world, Immos could be doomed to failure even while he was making up his mind.

Next week, Sir Keith will be studying the micro-electronics industry in California. The decision he must take is simple. If he believes this country needs its own micro-chip industry, Immos must be assured of its capital funds. If he does not, there is no reason why public money should be put up where private money declined to go. But, whichever is his view, he and his government colleagues must make their decision now and then leave Immos and the NER to get on with it.

One can't apologize to the dead, but I would like to have at least one voice heard in their favour.

Yours sincerely,
MAVIS GALLOP.
14 rue Jean Ferrandi,
75006 Paris.
May 9.

MED A ROGUE AND A VAGABOND

Sir McNee, the Metropolitan Commissioner, and Mrs Jardine, on behalf of the Federation, have both vigorously to the conclusion of the House of Commons Affairs Committee that the law—section 4 of the Act 1824—should be repealed. They argue that a law is an essential fight against crime, its absence will encourage doers and result in an increase in street crime. Their must, of course, be attention and respect, are views which were to account by the Committee rejected. It is worth out that the ten (of members who agreed on recommendation to repeal the law) are evenly divided between main parties.

Learned that that repeal would leave a substantial which would be exploited criminal element, and weak and the defenceless greater risk than they present. Yet the law of the theft, for instance, used more often than infrequently, "sus" is rather than attempt be justified repealing a law which

cause it is easier to obtain a conviction. It is also an exaggeration to say that abolition of the law would hit the defenceless—"sus" is used largely against suspected car-thieves and pickpockets. It is not designed to stop muggers. Taking "sus" away from the police does not, in any event, mean that they should remove their presence from those areas requiring it. The fact that "sus" is widely used in only some large conurbations, but hardly at all in others with very similar problems, does not suggest that it is indispensable to the police.

Although the existence and application of "sus" has become act quickly. Any lengthy delay can only retard the desired improvement in police/black relationships. The Government does, of course, have an extremely tight Parliamentary time-table this year, and it should not be required that "sus" take priority over many outstanding Bills of importance. There is, however, a private member's bill in existence which would have the effect of implementing the Committee's proposal. The Government should facilitate it and try to find time for it if necessary.

Yours faithfully,
P. F. STOTT,
Director General,
National Water Council,
1 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

ng the arms race
and Mrs E. P. Thompson's article on disarmament Elizabeth and Wayland Young argue that, if nothing else, arms race will take off in Europe. But it took off, in years ago, in the mid-1950s, with Soviet build-up "party" in nuclear and NATO plans to maintain. We are now, almost the upswing of the most arms race known to us, and in the past few years has accelerated. What are we to do? It is sad as well-intentioned authors

"By doing something" we mean serving the Soviet by demonstrating against missiles in Suffolk or advocating self-financed of central Europe". We to be an ill-informed critique campaign for European Disarmament, with which associated.

European Appeal, promoted Bertrand Russell. Peace calls for the withdrawal cruise and Soviet SS-20 and for the creation of a of nuclear weapons in Europe, and not only in western Europe. It is not yet been in Suffolk, took part in the large demonstration against cruise

missiles at Upper Heyford in Oxfordshire last Saturday which went largely unreported in the British press. At this meeting speakers made it clear that opposition was to the build-up of nuclear weapons of both blocks: and representatives of Soviet television who were present were publicly called upon to report this fact to Soviet viewers. This request had the manifest assent of the great majority of the demonstrators. Whether it was so reported we cannot say: we are no more able to control the Soviet media than our own.

It is not clear what is meant by "Finlandization". There are other alternatives: Austria, Sweden and Yugoslavia; Romania (in distancing itself from the Warsaw Pact); or Norway, Denmark and (very probably) Holland (in refusing cruise missiles on their territory).

END is calling for the exploration of all such possibilities of relaxing the tension between the two blocs, and of resuming intra-European initiatives. The objective is a Europe free of nuclear weapons, but this may well come about only by stages. These stages must very certainly include eastern Europe and, ultimately, by extension, European Russia also.

What is profoundly discouraging is to find our work impeded by the old, discredited trip-wires of the Cold War. Any expression of dissent in "the East" is denounced as

serving the interests of Western imperialism", and now, yet again, we have Elizabeth and Wayland Young denouncing the British movement for peace as "serving the Soviet interest".

As for the Youngs' specific comments on the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, these are constructive and merit study. Gains may be registered at these levels, but only if the political leaders are continually exposed to the pressure of informed opinion. The work must go on at every level, and we invite the Youngs' study the proposals for European Nuclear Disarmament without hasty judgement.

DOROTHY THOMPSON,
E. P. THOMPSON,
Wick Episcopi,
Upper Wick,
Worcester.

Good taste
From Mr Steven Alker
Sir. Surely the number of school children taking their meals for lunch is indicative of a sensible revolt against 20 years' worth of revolving institutional food rather than an indication of hardship on behalf of their parents.

Yours faithfully,
STEVEN J. ALKER,
23 Hornby Bank,
Bromley,
Kent.
May 19.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. BENNETT.

Curator,
Whipple Museum for the History of Science,
Free School Lane,
Cambridge.
May 20.

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Curator,<



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE May 23: The Queen left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning in a Royal Australian Air Force Boeing 707 aircraft (Captain, Squadron Leader J. Radford) to visit Australia. Her Majesty was welcomed upon arrival at the airport by Mr Michael Maine (Deputy Director, Heathrow Airport, London), the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Greater London). His Excellency Sir James Plimsoll (High Commissioner for Australia), Air Vice-Marshal R. F. Postle (Defence Attaché, Australian High Commission) and Mr William Gregson (Deputy Chairman, British Airports Authority). The following are in attendance: the Marchioness of Aberavon, the Lady of Houghton, the Right-Hon. Sir Philip Moore, Mr William Headstone, Mr John Dent, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, and Air Commando Sir Archie Winskill.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Plymouth Station in the Royal Train this morning to visit the Royal Naval Engineering College.

The Royal Highness this afternoon visited the Submarine Refit Complex, HM Naval Base, Devonport.

The Prince of Wales attended by Captain Anthony Asquith, later by Plymouth in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE May 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today underwent engagements in Herefordshire.

The Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Page.

KENSINGTON PALACE May 23: The Duke of Gloucester returned to Heathrow Airport, London this evening in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales has agreed to become patron of the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Prince Michael of Kent will attend the British Grand Prix at Brands Hatch, Kent, on June 12.

Princess Alexandra will be present at the Anglo-Spanish Society, at Grosvenor House, London, on June 12.

A memorial service for the Dowager Lady Savile will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, on Tuesday, June 10, at noon.

Birthdays today

The Duke of Bedford, 63; Rear-Admiral Sir Kenneth Buckley, 76;

Sir Roger Cutler, VC, 64; Sir William Haley, 79; Dame Joan Hammond, 68; General Sir Campbell Hardy, 74; Sir Gough Gurney, 66; Sir Edward Sargent, 74; Mr Arnold Webster, 48; Miss Mai Zerting, 55.

TOMORROW: Lord Aldington,

66; The Right Rev. M. A. Mann,

66; Lord Maybury-King, 79; Vice-

Admiral Sir George Norman, 66;

Sir Desmond Flummer, 66;

Bronwyn Sharp, 77; Judge Alas-

ric Sharp, QC, 69; Sir Eric Taaffe, 79; Professor Sir Francis Vaffax, QC, 68.

Luncheon

Anglo-Omani Society: The Anglo-Omani Society entertained the Ambassador of Oman at a farewell luncheon held yesterday at Church House, Westminster. Mr Gordon Calver presided.

Graham Sansbury

Graham Sansbury, the author of last Saturday's religious article, died on April 9. We regret that no mention was made last week.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, May 25, 1955

Afghan dangers

From Our Special Correspondent in Peshawar, May 24: The Afghan campaign for the creation of an independent state of Pakhtoonistan is widely regarded here as a political stunt. Nevertheless it is potentially dangerous in an area where political frontiers are continually being frequently moved, and where since ancient days the migrations of peoples and tribes have always been southwards to the fertile valley of Peshawar, and the broad Punjab plain. The demand for independence of the Pakhto (or Pashto) for speaking people could possibly assume some apparent validity with the rewriting of the virtually pages of frontier history ir-recognizable if misleading political terms.

Correction

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, born Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, was represented by Lady May Abel Smith at a memorial service for Sir Eric Savill on Thursday.

Services tomorrow:

Whitsunday

CATHEDRAL: HC, St Paul's, Bishopsgate, EC2, 10.30, Jub and TD. Solemn Choral Evensong.

CHURCHES: St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Sq, WC2, 10.30, Byrd's 'A' introit. Non: Nos restaurans orationes, Mass and Nunc dimittis. SS Wesley, E.C. 1, 10.30, Mass.

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE ANGEL, Aldermanbury, EC2, 10.30, Mass.

CHURCH OF THE QUEEN'S CHAPEL OF THE SAINTS (PARISH OF ST MARY THE ANGEL): 10.30, Solemn Evensong.

CHURCHES IN THE CITY: Wellington Chapel, EC2, 10.30, Rev. J. S. Westcott Hopper, Non: No. 30.

CHURCH OF LONDON: 10.30, Mass: church service: Juba Litigation. Act of thanksgiving for Palestine. Rev. C. C. M. Rossiter, 10.30.

CHURCH OF ST MARGARET, Westminster, HC, 10.30, Mass.

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE ANGEL, Aldermanbury, EC2, 10.30, Solemn Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST MARY THE BONEFATHER, Fleet Street, EC4, 10.30, Solemn Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST PAUL, Ludgate Hill, EC4, 10.30, Solemn Evensong.

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Ireland are outright champions

By Jones

Northern Ireland last night when the Welsh ran out of fire, Northern crowned their centenary winning the home inter-

first time since 1914 and the second time in their

It was a fitting celebra-

witnessed by a Cardiff

of less than 13,000, lifted

a sprinkling of Irish

The goal settled the deci-

sion should not be a surprise

to Wales, who had won the

of Basildon Rovers

receding hairline, will

to the end of his days.

minutes had gone when

a pass from Hamilton's

box, drew and beat

and round the far corner

numberless goals.

Since Scotland on their

to protect their slender

keep an eye open for

weak. A blind man,

could have seen the

opportunities, so frequently and so clearly did they occur. But for Armstrong's blinder approach when he had help around him, and but for some wayward finishing, their victory would have been more decisive.

The Welsh opening formation was surprisingly enterprising if fringed with more than a little caution. They never looked like success until only three men at the back and even then Price, playing with a broken nose at right back, often drifted forward, leaving Phillips and Jones alone to guard their fortress.

Midfield was an ever-changing mix of red. Wales depended on smallish, tiny dynamos—Jones, Flynn and Thomas, whose centres of gravity are little higher than daffodil's, falling back to defend when ever the occasion arose. Yet they also looked to the same three to make attacking runs. Willing hearts they may have, but there is no doubt how far little legs can carry them.

Up front, Rush, Liverpool's recent acquisition, looked lost in

his first full international, but he received little service apart from a stream of crosses that rarely looked like reaching him. James, who had been a covetous menace to England, merely meandered down either flank, although he tried to fly with his feet for some from 25 yards. The first was narrowly wide, the second was saved by Platé.

The leading Welsh light was Gile, who bears a remarkable resemblance to Keegan. His scuttling runs alone seemed likely to penetrate Ireland's green bank and it was from one of his typical bursts down the right that the Welsh came closest to scoring. Platé fumbled his cross, but Cassidy cleared the danger as Rush closed in.

After the interval, the Welsh moved Yorath up to the front line to assist Rush, and then strengthened the move by bringing on the speedy Harris for Flynn. But although Yorath had one free header with his right foot, and Thomas sent a dipping volley in the same direction, the Irish defence remained

composed under constant pressure.

With the luxury of being able to keep his side unchanged throughout the tournament, Billy Bingham, Ireland's manager, bemoaned the achievement to qualify for the World Cup in 1982. The World Cup in 1982 is his next objective, and his defence that conceded only one goal in the past week can still draw on the experience of Jennings, Rice and Nelson. They have already gained one point with their draw in Israel and Scotland. In the same group, however, they were beaten.

Wales start their hopeful journey to Madrid on June 2 in the frozen wastes of Iceland. The euphoria that greeted their emphatic victory over England has faded away. Yesterday they were dreaming of the home tie.

Today they must make do with one hand on the wooden spoon.

WALKS, D. Davies, J. Jones, P. Flynn, L. Phillips, B. Flynn, J. James, P. Thomas, D. Gile, J. Harris, I. Rush.

NORTHERN IRELAND: J. Patti, J. N. Quinn, J. McNamee, J. Donaghy, P. Hamilton, J. Murphy, T. C. O'Brien, D. McGuire, N. Brothman, T. Flannery, G. Armstrongs. Referee: J. Sturts (Leicester).

Ireland must seek to avoid Scottish fate

By Fox

Correspondent

In the past, England have failed to capitalize on Scotland's self-defeating obsession, their downfall, Hampden Park (3.0) it is the most pressing success. Suddenly they're in the European cup finals and defeat underpins the rest of the past month.

End of a British Inter-Championship that has nothing for England except from the heights of a fall after beating the Americans, which problem that Scotland before going to Argentina's World Cup. Scottish was high, but England beat them at Hampden, not convincingly, and of course, Scotland each of the four competition in South

's desire for revenge ground could still see come by their passions, by the fact that this crowd will be almost

entirely Scottish because no tickets have been released in England. England will be more than a match for us, but two poor performances against Wales and Northern Ireland than at any lack of support.

As expected, Ron Greenwood, the England manager, has chosen the responsibility of wading control to a young man who could take over in the heart of Scotland's future teams, Strachan, who played particularly well against Wales.

Where England were ominously indecisive, the Welsh and Irish were for the definitive side, and one still feels concerned that the loss of Francis will prove a deep blow.

Mr Greenwood must hope that McDonald will push himself into the midfield void that Keegan so tirelessly contributes while Mariner joins Johnson in the attack.

Having two orthodox centre-halves, it is difficult to practice for the defensive side, and one still feels concerned that the loss of Francis will prove a deep blow.

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Should England again lack ingenuity Hoddle one of the substitutes, will probably play in the second half. It now seems unlikely that he will win a place in the European Championship team, except with Neal unavailable because of

injury. Cherry retains the right back position for England, with Thompson, Watson and Salmon the other three defenders. There is no rivalry between Brookins and Kennedy for a place in midfield but today Brookins is preferred. Wilkins and McDermott have the responsibility of wading control to a young man who could take over in the heart of Scotland's future teams, Strachan, who played particularly well against Wales.

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SPORT

Racing

Cairn Rouge can fend off English raiders for home Guineas win

From an Irish Racing Correspondent

Dublin, May 23

Nikoli has become a confirmed runner in the Epsom Derby on Wednesday week. He successfully beat off a three-handed English challenge in last Saturday's Irish 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh and over the same distance tomorrow afternoon it could be the turn of Cairn Rouge to fend off another trio of English fillies in the Goffs' Irish 1,000 Guineas.

Nikoli's owner, Lord Ivagh, said that he had been influenced in two respects. Kevin Prendergast, who has been in charge of the training of Nikoli during the last year, his father, Paddy Prendergast, was confident that with increasing racing experience Nikoli was becoming a much more settled individual. Certainly, he was very calm and collected in the Goffs preliminaries.

Furthermore, Christy Roche, who has ridden Nikoli in his only three starts on level tracks believes that this unbated son of Great Nephew would handle the course at Epsom. William Hill reported Nikoli had come from France to ride Concord, where he was badly hampered in the Aintree Stakes won by Etoule de Paris.

The English challenge in tomorrow's Irish classic is headed by Mrs. Penny, who was third to Quick Lightning in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket, where she had Millingdale Lilly a neck behind in fourth place and Ararat farther back. Although Mrs. Penny probably needs a little more time to be ready, Mrs. Penny.

3.50 IRISH 1,000 GUINEAS (3-y-o fillies: £52,786: 1m)

1. 6-0 Ararat, C. Hunter, 9-0. 2. 1-10 Concord, R. J. Prendergast, 9-0. 3. 2-11 Glenardina, M. Connolly, 9-0. 4. 1-10 Glendale, R. J. Prendergast, 9-0. 5. 2-12 Millingdale Lilly, C. Nelson, 9-0. 6. 1-12 Magnifico Lady (Lipizzan), D. K. Field, 9-0. 7. 1-12 Orlina, R. Prendergast, 9-0. 8. 1-12 Prominent Rose, P. Russell, 9-0. 9. 1-12 Requista, P. J. Prendergast, 9-0. 10. 1-12 Timiris, P. J. Prendergast, 9-0. 11. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 12. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 13. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 14. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 15. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 16. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 17. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 18. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 19. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 20. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 21. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 22. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 23. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 24. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 25. 1-12 Vesper, M. McNaughton, 9-0. 26. 1-12 Vesper, M. 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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Stock markets
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 Gilt 68.08 up 0.54

Rising
 450 up 1.6 cents
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Park program

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Citibank prime rate cut to 14.5 per cent reflects easing in pace of inflation

From Frank Vogl

Washington, May 23

of April, based upon data for the last three months, was down to 11.6 per cent from 18.6 per cent in March.

Dr Alfred Kahn, adviser to the President on inflation, told the joint economic committee of Congress that the new numbers were a sign "of the kind of decline in the rate of inflation that we expected, down to the 10 per cent range by the middle of 1980 and even below".

But interpreting the latest Fed action, rather than predicting the inflation outlook, was the prime concern of economists and investment analysts today.

Mr Lawrence Chimerine, head of Chase Economic Associates, asserted in an interview that in view of the weakness of the economy, the Fed's credit restrictions were "meaningless" because the package of special measures would be removed in a month or so.

Mr Richard Peterson, chief economist at Confidential Bank, had this view too. He said that the economy was "so weak and consumer confidence so low that there was so little demand for fresh credit that specific Fed guidelines regarding increased credit granting were serving no purpose."

The Fed announced last night that it was reducing to 7.5 per cent from 15 per cent the special marginal reserve requirement imposed on March 14 on lenders offering con

ditional Enterprise

based upon data for the last three months, was down to 11.6 per cent from 18.6 per cent in March.

The Fed also lowered to five per cent from 10 per cent the reserve requirements on certain managed liabilities of banks.

Even if these moves do not mean a direct change in Fed policy, they reflect concern within the Fed about the state of the economy.

The Ford Motor Company reported today that new car sales in the 10 days to May 20 fell by 1.6 per cent, and the Labour Department said that retail trade in April declined 1.2 per cent, after a fall of 0.8 per cent in March.

In Mr Horgan's view, the Fed's new moves were "A reflection of how they are reading the tea leaves. The economy is in a free fall right now, and they must be sensitive to this".

The fall in interest rates and the decision to dismantle partially the March credit restraint programme resulted in the Dow Jones industrial average closing 11.18 points up to 854.10 on trading in 45,790,000 shares.

The United States basic money supply (M1-A) fell to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$370,000m in the week ended May 14 from a revised \$371,300m the previous week.

The broader money supply known as M1-B decreased to an average of \$587,300m in the week from a revised \$588,700m a week ago, the Federal Reserve reported.

More companies give warning of gloomy industrial prospects

By Rosemary Unsworth

The spate of bleak industrial news continued yesterday with more company chairmen outlining the dismal prospects. Share prices fell again, although some of the sellers included those who did not want to stay in for the last week of the three week holiday account.

Babcock International, the engineering group, emerged as the latest victim of the recession as Sir John King, the chairman, gave warning at the annual meeting that the group was heading for "substantial" lower interim profits.

"We anticipated that 1980 would be a difficult year, but in the past few weeks there has

Oil demand set for 12-year low

By Edward Townsend

Demand for oil in the United Kingdom this year is expected to be the lowest for 12 years and may never again reach the peak achieved in 1973, according to predictions from Esso Petroleum.

Mr Archibald Forster, the company's chairman and chief executive, said yesterday that fuel reductions in fuel oil to power stations had already been made. The use of coal as a replacement and reduced electricity demand were the main causes.

"Though we see oil as a finite resource, the oil industry is not one of decline," Mr Forster said. "A great deal of the oil we will be selling in the decade to come is yet to be discovered—under increasingly difficult conditions offshore. This alone is a mammoth task."

"Our volumes of sale, apart from fuel oil, will not be reduced significantly—it is all—for many years, but the businesses they go into will be radically transformed", Mr Forster told the Institute of Energy. He was delivering the Idris Jones Memorial Lecture.

The British Petroleum Corporation announced yesterday that a pipeline linking the Thistle "A" and Dunlin "A" platforms in the North Sea, severed on April 6, had been repaired and recommissioned on schedule. Oil will be pumped through the line as soon as a platform, now anchored at the site, has been loaded.

£1,000m pipeline approval expected by British Gas

By Bill Johnstone

British Gas has submitted plans to the Banff district and Highland regional council for work to be carried out at St Fergus and Nigg Bay in expectation of the Government's approval for the proposed 11,000m gas gathering pipeline in the North Sea.

It is the first formal move to suggest that the project, which could collect daily 1,000 million cubic feet of gas that would otherwise be burned by companies drilling for oil, has been accepted.

The idea of the pipeline first came up about four years ago as the number of platforms built grew in the North Sea. Each year "flare burning" the natural gas from oil exploration because the quantities in each case could not individually justify a pipeline.

"Though we see oil as a finite resource, the oil industry is not one of decline," Mr Forster said. "A great deal of the oil we will be selling in the decade to come is yet to be discovered—under increasingly difficult conditions offshore. This alone is a mammoth task."

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PRICE CHANGES

5th Apr to 75p
 8th Apr to 42p
 15p to 62p
 3p to 36p
 17p to 459p

Middle Wits 15p to 42p
 Poly Peck 11p to 58p
 Tharsis Sulphur 26p to 22p
 Wardle E. 3p to 25p
 Youghal Carpets 1p to 12p

6p to 51p
 1am 15p to 60p
 2pm to 5p
 3p to 71p
 15p to 673p

Movitex 3p to 11p
 Pretoria P. Cem 20p to 245p
 Verstoppel 16p to 614p
 Vercorsing Ref 20p to 279p
 Wheway Watson 2p to 11p

THE POUND

Bank	Sell	Bank	Sell
1.11	.84	11.75	11.25
31.09	29.25	115.00	109.00
69.20	66.40	2.19	2.05
2.73	2.66	167.00	160.00
13.31	12.76	1.06	9.55
8.99	8.50	1.02	3.89
9.95	9.35	2.38	2.72
4.32	4.10	Dm 50.00	47.00
10.58	9.50		
1.15	1.10		
1.14	1.10		
20.00	19.00		
545.00	520.00		
1d 4.75	4.50		

Notes for small denominations bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays, Bank of Montreal, Ltd. Barclays' rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

and the Hartford Club, Park Lane Casino and Ladbrooke Club in Mayfair.

City and Provincial Gaming Holdings (CPGH), Ladbrooke's casino, lottery and bingo management company, says no firm decision has yet been made on the London clubs, although it is unlikely Ladbrooke will keep them for their aesthetic value.

Mr Geoff Spreckley, CPGH managing director said: "We are having loose talks with some people, but at the moment nothing is very firm." Further expansion into the casino world by Lourho should not be ruled out on the other hand, Mr Paul Spicer, a director, said: "I cannot comment on any suggestion that we will buy more casinos. The Luton deal is really an extension of our leisure interests. We have spent the last three years running the casino in Brighton and we now think we know what's involved."

The deal leaves Ladbrooke with four working casinos in the country, and four fully equipped but now lifeless London establishments—the Metropole, the Park Tower, Knightsbridge, and the

declined to put a figure on either club.

Ladbrooke's purchase is conditional on the transfer and renewal of the existing gaming licence for Luton. A certificate of consent will be needed from the Gaming Board, which will involve giving information to enable the board to evaluate whether Ladbrooke can be described as "fit and proper persons" to run a casino.

The board is the only body in the gaming industry with a foolproof system. Its investigation will also measure whether Ladbrooke as banker can stand to lose consistently at the tables for the first three months.

Ladbrooke reckons it will know whether the deal will go through in about two months. If it does, it will bring the total cash sales of casinos by Ladbrooke to £8.4m. Last March the group sold five to the Ren Stakis Organization and has sold its Leicester house to a buyer, who still insists on remaining anonymous.

Philip Robinson

New stock to attract high rate taxpayer

By Caroline Atkinson

The Bank of England yesterday announced the issue of new stock designed to attract investors paying high marginal rates of tax.

The 3 per cent Treasury stock is similar to an issue of £1,000m last July which ran out on April 21. It is timed to attract some of the redemption money to be paid out on June 15 from earlier low coupon stocks.

The £600m of new stock will be issued by tender, payable in full. The minimum tender price is 69 per cent and the Bristol plant has been taken as far as it can without a decision on the cash, but all work has been halted since last month. This has dislocated the Inmos business plan which was geared to the plant being commissioned at the beginning of 1982. About £1m would have to be written off if there is no decision to go ahead.

Inmos has invited Sir Keith to visit the company's premises

State funds delay forces Inmos to sound out other cash sources

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Alternative sources of funds are being explored by senior executives of Inmos, the National Enterprise Board's semi-conductor subsidiary, in the event of the Government refusing to approve a second tranche of £25m of state cash.

Company executives are still optimistic that Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, will approve the cash being advanced to set up a factory at Bristol. But their anxiety is growing because five months has elapsed since the new NER board recommended that the second tranche of cash should be approved together with the necessary industrial development certificate.

The yield to redemption is 3.31 per cent at the minimum tender price. For those paying 60 per cent marginal tax rate this works out at 9.07 per cent net.

The Government hopes that this will mop up at least some of the £600m to be repaid from 5.1 per cent funding 1978-80 and 3.1 per cent Treasury stock 1977-80, both of which will mature next month.

The new stock could thus help the Government's funding programme and head off a possible increase in the money supply if the redemption money were put on bank deposit.

The Government's main concern with the money supply at the moment is the continued high level of bank lending rather than public sector borrowing. Recently the Bank of England has overextended the public sector to counteract the effect of the money supply of rapid advances in bank credit.

The new stock issue will qualify for exemption from capital gains tax if held for more than a year.

Hopes that bank lending to industry would tail off now that manufacturers' stocks levels have fallen sharply helped the gilt edged market yesterday.

Foreign buying was again evident, reflecting the strength of sterling. Gains ranged up to a point at both the short and long ends of the market.

The government broker was able to sell more of the tap Exchequer 13% per cent 1992 at £20.1, a rise of £7.16 during the day. Demand was strong enough to cause him to withdraw just before the close to wait for a final bid next week and gild edged dealers report that only some £400m to £450m of the tap is now outstanding.

Charterhouse bid puts £43m value on Keyser

By Roman Eisenstein

Banking Correspondent

A joint announcement yesterday confirmed the terms of the bid by the Charterhouse Group for Keyser Ullmann. The one-for-one share offer values Keyser at £43m and the take-over will form a group in which former Keyser shareholders will own 34 per cent of the equity.

Mr Derek Wilde, chairman of Keyser who was brought in from Barclays when the bank was caught

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Three cheers for the National Consumer Council for publishing a book this week called *Gobbledygook*. It attacks the incomprehensibility of much official literature, particularly that produced by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Those who have read this literature will only too readily agree that it begs translation into plain English.

The NCC also provides the baffled public with ammunition in the form of "This is gobbledegook" stickers, which can be attached to offending publications. These could be in great demand for all types of official literature.

Forms full of jargon, coupled with complicated presentation, often repay hours of study with not even the dimmest light at

the end of the tunnel—often because you are looking up the wrong tunnel.

Tax forms, with their copious notes in small print, are a prime example. Insurance companies should also heed the lesson, judging by the widespread misunderstanding on the part of policyholders of such phrases (and the explanations given of them) as "reversionary bonuses", "surrender values" and "paid up policies".

Building societies are not exempt, resulting in a frequent ignorance of the workings of repayment and endowment mortgages. But the main offenders must be pension funds with an enormous vocabulary all of their own which those in the industry blithely imagine the members understand.

Let us hope that they all take a page out of this particular book.

Alternative investment

Catching the cult of country

The large capital gains made by sellers of works of art and collectables receive plenty of publicity and look particularly enticing when compared with the grim investment record of too many equities and gilts.

Anyone contemplating a foray into the field of alternative investment will be relieved to know that prices in some areas are still moving sharply upwards and that the risks are generally no greater than in conventional investment. But, as with many other financial undertakings, if you are not an expert, you must arm yourself with reliable professional advice.

If it were possible to compile a composite index of alternative investments, a strong

The first article in a new series.

and steady pattern of growth would certainly emerge, although within it, of course, the performance of the components would vary considerably and include some sharp falls in value.

Precious metals remain the most unpredictable of investments and with their one-time reputation for stability now badly tarnished they are standing a long way below their peak prices—gold 42 per cent, platinum 48 per cent and silver 72 per cent.

Meanwhile, a diamond suitable for investment—that is a one-carat D flawless round brilliant with Gemological Institute of America certificate—is nearly 20 per cent below its peak of eight weeks ago, yet still showing a 10 per cent gain on its May, 1979 value. The outlook for diamonds in the short term is now less promising and it is probable that they will be outperformed by rubies and sapphires over the next 12 months.

But the need to discriminate has never been more urgent. Now that almost anything that is not consumed right away is reckoned to hold investment potential, the old criteria of historical or aesthetic value have been widened to include material of the slightest possible interest to some social historians of the future. Serious collections are now being formed of railway time-tables, beer-mats and so on, previously

regarded as too trivial to bother with.

Which of these collecting fields that have sprouted recently will still be flourishing in 1990 is anyone's guess. At least the objects in question should not be ignored merely because they are cheap.

In this context the Iranian crisis has produced, or helped to produce some dramatic changes in value in the markets for both Persian and American works of art. At Sotheby's Islamic Week sales in April it became obvious that objects which had earlier been supported by exclusively Iranian buying were dropping in value.

Prices for coins, lacquer work, miniatures and manuscripts of the Qajar and Pahlavi dynasties (1779-1925 and 1925-1979) were adversely affected and in some cases down by 30-40 per cent from the peaks reached before the revolution. Some bold investors might now take the view that a return of stability to Iran within five or so years will bring with it a resumption of domestic demand and higher price levels.

In contrast to this, prices were 10 or 20 per cent higher for early and rare coins as well as miniatures and manuscripts

cub, and showed in the background American settlers shaking hands with Red Indians—it was a glorious fantasy of a well ordered world but priced on emotional rather than art historical grounds.

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Americans are especially prone to buying for this reason and there was an example earlier this month at Sotheby Parke-Bernet in New York where \$270,000 was paid for "The Peaceable Kingdom" by Edward Hicks (1780-1849) which depicted the text of Isaiah, Chapter 11, in which the leopard lies down with the lamb.

A detail from "The Peaceable Kingdom" by Edward Hicks which fetched \$270,000 in New York this month: "emotional" rather than artistic considerations may have dictated the price.



A detail from "The Peaceable Kingdom" by Edward Hicks which fetched \$270,000 in New York this month: "emotional" rather than artistic considerations may have dictated the price.

of the mid-15th to the mid-17th centuries, regarded as the high point of Persian culture and therefore in demand internationally.

Persian carpets, although very much an international field, eased back slightly after the revolution and now, with the American ban on imports and the disappearance of German dealers, for no known reason, from the saleroom demand has remained subdued. An investor taking a medium-term view should certainly regard the present weakness as a buying opportunity.

Meanwhile, in the American market, inflation, recession and the novel experience of political impotence have driven buyers to an almost protectionist position on alternative investments. Prices are rising strongly for American paintings, prints, maps, quilts, bank-notes, bonds and nearly all Americana.

American buying of United States 19th century painting gathered momentum during the 1970s and over the last five years pictures now in the \$10,000 to \$50,000 range have gone up in value by 300-400 per cent. But the eighteenth century is at present at a substantial and unwarranted discount to the nineteenth and it is only a matter of time before prices are brought back into line. A shrewd investor might do well to buy good eighteenth century American paintings and await the realignment.

For the last year and a half of American coin prices have been hurtling upwards at the rate of 5-10 per cent a month and investors now dominate the scene. For them the fundamentals are attractive. The American coinage is a fairly short series of just 250 years. Well-researched, it has good marketability as well as several hundred thousand collectors and new money coming in all the time.

The American coin market has had its setbacks in the past but every time returns more strongly than before. The momentum behind American coins for the time being is enormous and there is no sign of a crack in the market. Investors in highfliers always need strong nerves, but the prospect for further gains in this field over the next year is extremely good.

Robin Duthy

Unit trusts

Gilt-edged fund makes its debut

First off the mark in the great race to offer the first post-Budget gilt-edged unit trust is the Allied Hambr Group, which launching its Government Securities Fund on Tuesday. As autumn is the earliest that most of its rivals can expect to have competing funds ready, one has to ask how Allied Hambr has managed this little coup.

The answer is that Mr Mark St Giles, the managing director, jumped the gun. Expecting some relaxation in the regulations, which would make it easier for the unit trust industry to invest in gilt-edged securities, the company had a trust deed already wending its way through the Department of Trade (which has to authorize all new funds).

In the event, the Finance Bill took the industry by surprise by suggesting a different form of trust for the new look gilt funds. Allied Hambr had the choice of leaving its embryonic gilt fund stranded and starting from scratch with another one, once the Finance Act was on the statute book, or taking the risk of launching it now, tax warts and all, and adding a supplementary deed later.

Mr Mark St Giles decided on the latter course because he, and many other investment managers, believe that the best pickings in the gilt market may be gone by the autumn. By being launched now, the fund will initially have to pay corporation tax of 52 per cent on the income it receives unfranked from its gilt investments. Under the new legislation, the tax rate will be reduced 30 per cent.

The result is a fund which has two estimated starting yields—according to the tax position from which you look. The present yield is 9 per cent, but assuming nothing untoward upsets the Finance Bill (a risk, however unlikely, that the managers have to run) the post-Finance Act, 1980, yield will be 13.2 per cent.

Investors, in short, are being asked to accept a temporary lower yield in order to optimize the investment advantages of buying gilts now rather than later (when yields may have fallen and the capital appreciation is already seen). As the first income accounting period

runs to the end of October, even this hardship is not very severe.

This instant gilt fund is a good idea made even better by Allied Hambr's attractive policy towards small unit-holders. Like many other groups it had reluctantly decided that minimum unit holdings should be £500. But now that higher annual charges (1 per cent on this fund) are permitted, it is lowering its sights and the starting off point for the gilt fund is only £250.

Another plus point is that the spread between bid and offer price (the buying and selling price to the public) has been narrowed to 1½ per cent to

bring it into line with the spread in the gilt market. The initial charge of 1 per cent (reflected in the offer price) will be waived on cash applications, which means that these unit-holders will be given an effective discount of 1 per cent on the purchase price.

These investors will be buying gilt-edged funds—and management—at much cheaper rates than buying gilt-edged securities through a stockbroker. The commission on a £500 direct investment in the stock market would be 2.59 per cent, compared with effective dealing costs of 1.75 per cent with this fund. Buying government stock from the Govern-

ment Stock Register (forms available from the Post Office) is cheaper still at 1.05 per cent—but there is a time lag and there is no investment advice or management.

• Allied Hambr's foray into the gilt market slightly overshadowed the excellent performance statistics for the income unit trusts produced by the Unit Trust Association earlier in the week. Curiously, the dividend restraint which characterized much of the seventies helped enormously, as most companies treated in this field over the next year is extremely good.

Margaret Stone

GROWTH AND INCOME (Income funds Jan 1 1970-Jan 1 1980)

	Original income on £1,000 invested	Present income on same investment	Growth Income %	Present income as % of original income %	Total income received over period £	Value at end of period (inc. reinvested)	Value at end of period (ex. reinvested income) £
Allied Hambr Equity Income	34	102	202	302	650	2,984	1,923
Allied Hambr High Income	34	113	234	334	638	3,060	2,003
Arbutnott High Income	46	117	155	255	733	2,577	1,503
Britannia Extra Income	51	117	129	225	768	2,572	1,477
Britannia Nat. High Income	37	122	227	327	714	2,572	1,581
Cabot Income Fund	33	63	91	191	444	2,240	1,587
Cromer High Distillation	34	105	212	312	641	2,377	1,437
Henderson High Income	34	114	207	307	693	3,257	1,900
Hill Samuel Income	34	98	188	288	552	2,247	1,402
James Finlay High Income	34	101	200	300	703	2,009	1,318
London Wall High Income	38	125	256	356	767	2,650	1,640
M & G Dividend	40	121	203	303	707	3,504	2,142
M & G High Income	50	155	209	309	896	4,287	2,433
Midland Drayton Income	29	138	375	475	677	3,524	2,333
Mutual Income	43	107	148	248	667	3,147	1,994
National Westminster Income	29	92	217	317	511	2,237	1,521
Oceanic High Income	36	100	181	281	600	2,015	1,183
S & P High Return	42	143	242	342	761	3,335	2,072
S & P High Yield	35	108	208	308	612	2,401	1,533
S & P Income	37	101	174	274	600	2,118	1,282
S & P Scotfield	29	89	206	306	518	2,006	1,313
S & P Select Income	35	109	211	311	649	2,665	1,702
Schlesinger Income	23	84	285	385	659	2,743	1,513
Target Income	54	115	113	213	721	2,508	1,411
Tyndall Income	30	78	160	260	522	1,753	1,071
Tyndall Scottish Income	33	116	1331	1431	580	2,876	2,045
Unicorn Income	34	104	205	305	611	3,212	2,147
Average of unit trusts	35	111	208	308	650	2,686	1,670
FT—Industrial Ordinary Index	—	—	—	—	—	1,451	—
FT—All-Share Ordinary Index	—	—	—	—	—	2,187	—
Building Societies	50	86	72	172	860	1,890	1,000
Bank Deposit Account	31	77	148	248	440	1,543	1,000

All income is net (after tax). *Investment aim has changed (Fund formerly Tyndall Canyng).

SOURCE: Unit Trust Association and Money Management.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Motor insurance

Penalties of paring down the costs

And so to capital taxation—the next section we came across in our plod through the annual return—where inevitably, the emphasis must be on capital gains tax. Not only is your income tax office not interested in transfers in your plod through the annual return—where inevitably, the emphasis must be on capital gains tax. Not only is your income tax office not interested in transfers in your plod through the annual return—where inevitably, the emphasis must be on capital gains tax. Not

ED BY MARGARET STONE

or's week

CING UP TO A SESSION . . .

we were meant to catch up, face our medicine and die little Britons. And so did: our lips our eyes trimmed and shares. The FT only from 435.7 to

we were told from had arrived. GKN shareholders at their meeting that profits really falling, ICI trading had been made difficult. It's annual meeting & Colman were told it was to offset. Delta Metal's tone told his annual "clear signs of a fall in demand" at rising labour costs pound placing "extreme difficult

ide economic condition for a William Press and "entertainies" made it for Associated to forecast its year. Since there cast, I presume it only difficult but this it was hardly turn to Cadbury which could well either on its side firming that it must's way through the r's.

months? Here is a heavy. But, come the 1974-75 down 18 months; and we're this week that

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

	Rises	Falls
Company	Change	Comment
Anderson Strath	8p to 76p	Bid talk
Carpet Int'l	3p to 28p	Hongkong stake
Hanson Trust	3p to 155s	Int due June 11
Read Int'l	4p to 17p	Figs due June 3
Stenhouse	2p to 77p	Good interim
Babcock Int'l	8p to 82p	Chmn's gloom
Bridon	15p to 51p	Chmn cautious
GKN	26p to 238p	Pit warning
Health (CE)	17p to 193p	Pit warning
Press (Wm)	6p to 24p	Yr's figs bad

nership of an ention

g university my started doing re-development work ahead electronics contributed a number of manufacturing's ambition is even up his own business anything to pre-empting techniques present employers restricted to those in which he himself has (Cambridge).

two distinct questions he is entitled to technical knowledge has acquired for his present *rima facie* no employee prevent a former in his own business service of information or expertise he has acquired for that em-employee is not take with him including secret pro-er warned that cer- secret or If he was not in question was they probably it him using it. The innovations in his own business is that whatever in the course of em-employment belongs to who can insist on patent rights. If innovations could in fact, his employer the patent rights son uses them or in a patent himself it could prevent

so on. One legal way of bridging this time gap is to persuade the seller to give to you a written option to buy. This could be for an agreed period, say three months. In return you might offer a non-returnable payment of, say, £100. The option agreement can be in the form of a simple letter.

This effectively prevents him from selling to anyone else at a higher figure. In law this is known as an estate contract and must be registered under the Land Registration Act. If your solicitor fails to register it, you may be unable to enforce it against a third party who buys the house over your head. But you will, nevertheless, be entitled to compensation against the vendor.

My stepmother died two years ago, dividing her assets equally between her three stepchildren. The solicitors handling the estate made a third and it was assumed final, interim payment of £500 each in March, 1979. Now they say they miscalculated the amount of income tax due and the amount of work involved and want repayments of roughly £140 each. What is the legal position? (FDW, Kent).

The solicitors are acting as agents for the executor of your step-mother. They overpaid two amounts by mistake.

(a) due to "miscalculation" of income tax owed by your step-mother;

(b) undercharging for the amount of work done by them.

The question is in each case, was their mistake one of fact or law? Where overpayment is due to a mistake of fact, it must be repaid. If due to a mistaken view of the law, however, you can keep it.

So write and ask the solicitors how their mistake occurred. You may have an arguable case! (If you win, the executor will be out of pocket, not the solicitors.)

However, undercharging, even for legal work, is clearly a mistake of fact. The solicitors are entitled to send in a supplemental bill for items omitted. The executor can in turn recover the additional expense from you, the beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Six month loss of £2.5m at Homfray

By Bryan Appleyard

The savage slump in the British carpet industry has sent Yorkshire-based Homfray & Co still further into the red.

After losing £1.1m last year, Homfray lost £2.5m in the six months to March 30 against a profit of £90,000 in the first half last time. Earlier hopes of trading profitably in the second half have now receded and Homfray may only just be breaking even towards the end of its year.

The losses were a good £1m worse than Group-Captain Denis Gillam, the chairman, had feared in November. Then stock was being written down by about 20 per cent but a further £500,000 melted away as the write-downs increased to 30 and 35 per cent.

The year started with customers taking larger batches at the lower prices but now even that has dried up with retailers either overstocked or short of cash.

The second unforeseen problem was the installation of the new rotary printer at Barley which has only just come on stream, at least a month late.

The sales figure fell from £20.3m to £14.8m, reflecting the sharp contraction of the business—the workforce has fallen from 1,700 to below 850 and a few more redundancies are in the pipeline.

Essentially the problems are familiar but worse. Exports have shrunk to virtually nothing because of the strong pound, Mr Gillam reckons British carpet makers now command only about 60 per cent of the world market share they controlled 18 months ago. Meanwhile, American imports have taken perhaps 20 per cent of the home market with another 10 per cent going to the Belgians.

Then there were the interest charges: up from £289,000 to £627,000. With gearing at 38 per cent in the last balance sheet this year is likely to see that figure deteriorate to 70 to 80 per cent.

Below the line an extraordinary debit of £429,000, made up largely of £263,000 currency losses and £110,000 redundancy payments leave the attributable loss at £2.5m against a loss of £571,000 last time.

The loss per share is 16.1p against a profit of 1.1p last time. There is again no interim dividend.

Briefly

Casting turnover rose from £5.83m to £6.65m in the year to March 31, but pretax profits fell from £1.06m to £976,000. Total dividend raised from 3.25p to 3.75p gross. Demand is currently low, board reports. But the company is in a strong position to withstand this temporary fall-off in business.

Laughton & Sons: Turnover for 1979, £13.52m (£11.65m). Pretax profits, £1.1m. (£1.2m). Total dividend, 11p (12p).

Emes: Lighting has bought car plant and machinery from the US for £190,000.

The consideration and future working capital requirement of £150,000 have been funded from cash resources by placing subject to shareholders' approval £75,000 participation shares with another investment trust. This is about 13 per cent of Emes' capital as enlarged by the issue.

Field Brothers: Turnover for year to March 30, £8.5m (£8.4m). Pretax loss £6.26m (£1.06m). Profit after tax and extraordinary item, £70,000 against a profit of £151,000. Dividend cut from 1.05p to 0.35p gross.

Tampus Inc: Is bidding £30 per share in cash for the 10.5 per cent of the shares in Tampus Ltd, not already owned, valued the minority at about £4.8m. Independent directors of Tampus Ltd will vote in favour of the offer.

Norvic Securities: Chairman, Mr C. L. Morris, told the annual meeting that while there should be "substantial benefits" to accrue from next year onwards the company's reorganization programme will result in a dividend for this year and it is unlikely that any dividend will be paid for 1980.

Maples (Holdings): The board of Waring & Galloway (Holdings) announced that it will sell some of its publishing assets in a shake-up promised yesterday by the board.

The sweeping changes in the publishing division were promised as the group announced a 66 per cent drop in half-time profits, passed the interim dividend and warned of substantial losses for the year to the end of next month.

Stock market rumours were ripe last month that the group would sell its paperback division to Hamlyn, part of Reed International, but no H & W directors were available for comment last night.

In a statement the board says that a general malaise in the book trade which started early last year has not changed, and the return on the group's publishing assets continues to be unsatisfactory.

"We are thoroughly reviewing these with a view to adopting measures to improve their performance. These measures may include the rationalization and/or the realization of these assets."

"Implementing these measures is likely to result in substantial extraordinary losses being incurred or provided for in the accounts for the year ending June, 1980," says the board.

Last year: group earnings went from a profit of £315,000 to a loss of £500,000. For the six months to the end of December, profits fell from £332,000 to £105,000.

Stock markets

Strong sterling performance lifts gilts

Investors behaved in a predictable fashion at the end of the second week of the holiday account, which has another four days to go next week. The equity market, which started the day depressed by the poor economic indices and by dire profits warnings from several chairmen of large companies, drifted down all day.

Gilts, on the other hand, proved to be a strong market as sterling continued to rise. Buyers were said to be foreign and the Government broker was able to reactivate the tap in Exchequer 131 per cent 1992, selling stock at £201 and 205 1/2.

Just before the close he stopped selling at the higher level and awaited bids but instead announced a new tap of 3 per cent Treasury at £95. This replaces the £1.000 of 3 per cent Exchequer 1984.

Other blue chips which suffered were Unilever, 5p off at 418p, and Lucas, 4p down at 202p, GKN, which dipped 6p to 238p, was another victim of a pessimistic statement.

Courtaulds, unchanged at 70p, was buoyed by the prospect of its results next week

By the close the FT Index was down 3.12 at 423.3, having been down by 3.9 at lunchtime.

The leading industrial stocks continued to be affected by profits warnings from several companies. ICI's predictions over its profit margins further depressed the share price and it finished 8p off at 356p, but Fisons, which has also held a gloomy annual meeting was unchanged at 264p. Babcock International lost 5p to 82p and Thorn-EMI closed 2p down at 270p.

Rumours of another major oil find saw some large orders for shares in BP yesterday. As a result the shares climbed 2p to 338p while passing the rest of the sector on the way down.

Instores, profit takers appeared after Boots' satisfactory results and pushed the price down 3p to 187p.

Debenhams recovered 1p to 68p after its results on Thursday, but British Home Stores lost 6p to 276p. House of Fraser lost 1p to 146p and Marks and Spencer fell 2p to 86p.

Dealers reported a small amount of two-way trade in most stores shares with the leaders softer than the second liners at the end of the day. William Press continued to fall after results on Thursday and finished 2p off at 24p, but Highland Distilleries saw interest in the price by 4p to 133p. Sotheby's bid a dull patch and dropped 12p to 485p, which wiped out some of its recent gains.

Dundonian shares were suspended at 75p after its figures while it sorted out its plan to float off the mining company. Old Swan Hotel (Harrogate) was also suspended at 45p as Queen's Moat Houses, with its recently-acquired near 16 per cent stake, announced bid talks. Queen's Moat dipped 1p to 31p.

The oils pitches had a relatively quiet day in contrast with their recent activity. Although there was not much trade among the major stocks, the buyers ensured that prices were maintained. BP finished 2p up at 338p and Shell was unchanged at 378p. Ultramar dipped 2p to 348p as did Trafalgar at 346p.

Equity turnover for May 22, was £89.28m (number of bars, gains 11,618). The most active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GKN, ICI, Marks and Spencer, Unilever, BP, Premier, BAT, Dunlop, Allied Breweries, Broken Hill, Burmah, Courtaulds, Bass and Imperial Continental Gas.

Bank Base Rates

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings £m	Div. pence	Pay. pence	Year's total
ABN Bank						17%
Barclays Bank						17%
BCCI Bank						17%
Consolidated Crans						17%
C. Hoare & Co.						17%
Lloyd's Bank						17%
London Mercantile						17%
Middle Bank						17%
Nat Westminster						17%
Rossmoorster						17%
TSB						17%
Williams and Glyn's						17%

* Day deposit on sums of £10,000 to £100,000 15%*, up to £25,000 13%*, over £25,000 13%*

Gieves Group £1.2m lower at year end

By Michael Clark

Mr Michael Keeling, chairman, said profits of the group's tailoring activities had reached a record level. But profits in the group's two other divisions had contracted with losses in the publishing side increasing to £1.37m.

Mr Keeling says that half the fall in profit is due merely to changes of financial policy while elsewhere trading conditions and the expense of developing new factories at Melksham and Esher have taken their toll.

Nevertheless, no improvement is expected in the first half of the current year with profits expected to be "appreciably worse".

A gross dividend of 2.8 gross is still envisaged for the full year.

Howard and Wyndham omits interim

By Our Financial Staff

Howard and Wyndham could sell some of its publishing assets in a shake-up promised yesterday by the board.

The sweeping changes in the publishing division were promised as the group announced a 66 per cent drop in half-time profits, passed the interim dividend and warned of substantial losses for the year to the end of next month.

Stock market rumours were ripe last month that the group would sell its paperback division to Hamlyn, part of Reed International, but no H & W directors were available for comment last night.

In a statement the board says that a general malaise in the book trade which started early last year has not changed, and the return on the group's publishing assets continues to be unsatisfactory.

"We are thoroughly reviewing these with a view to adopting measures to improve their performance. These measures may include the rationalization and/or the realization of these assets."

"Implementing these measures is likely to result in substantial extraordinary losses being incurred or provided for in the accounts for the year ending June, 1980," says the board.

Last year group earnings went from a profit of £315,000 to a loss of £500,000. For the six months to the end of December,

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

The London Metal Exchange closed after Friday morning's session until Tuesday, May 27. Other markets closed on Friday afternoon until Tuesday.

COPPER was steady. Morning cash 50.40-50.50. Settlement 50.40-50.50. 7,400 tons. Cash cathodes 2600-2640.

THE WIRE was steady. Morning cash 104.60-104.80. Oct. 104.60-104.80. 7,400 tons. Cash cathodes 2600-2640.

THE TIN was steady. Morning cash 17.20-17.30. Settlement 17.20-17.30. 7,500 tons. High grade cash 17.30-17.40. Settlement 17.30-17.40. 7,500 tons. Sales, all 17.30-17.40.

LEAD was steady. Morning cash 17.77-17.87. Sales, all 17.77-17.87.

ZINC was steady. Morning cash 16.70-16.80. Settlement 16.70-16.80. 6,075 tonnes.

SILVER was at 223.75 (\$37). A new source.

ALUMINUM was steady. Morning cash 17.05-17.17. Settlement 17.05-17.17. 4,800 tonnes.

NIQUEL was up. Morning cash 116.40-116.50. Settlement 116.40-116.50.

CHROMIUM was steady. Morning cash 116.40-116.50. Settlement 116.40-116.50.

WHEAT was steady. Morning cash 211.75-212.00. Settlement 211.75-212.00.

WHEAT (US) French: May, 211.75-212.00. June, 211.75-212.00. African yellow: June-July, 217.00.

BANANAS - English: May, 11.80-11.85. June, 11.80-11.85. All per tonne cfr UK unless stated.

LEAD (London): Morning cash 116.40-116.50. Settlement 116.40-116.50.

BARLEY was steady. Morning cash 116.40-116.50. Settlement 116.40-116.50.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Morning cash 116.40-116.50. Settlement 116.40-116.50.

COFFEE-ROBUSTA was up. London cash 177.75-178.00. Nov., 178.00-178.25.

COFFEE-COLUMBIAN was up. London cash 178.00-178.25. Nov., 178.25-178.50.

COFFEE-ARABICA was up. London cash 178.25-178.50. Nov., 178.50-178.75.

COFFEE-ESPRESSO was up. London cash 178.50-178.75. Nov., 178.75-179.00.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 178.75-179.00. Nov., 179.00-179.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 179.00-179.25. Nov., 179.25-179.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 179.25-179.50. Nov., 179.50-179.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 179.50-179.75. Nov., 179.75-180.00.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 180.00-180.25. Nov., 180.25-180.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 180.25-180.50. Nov., 180.50-180.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 180.50-180.75. Nov., 180.75-181.00.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 181.00-181.25. Nov., 181.25-181.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 181.25-181.50. Nov., 181.50-181.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 181.75-182.00. Nov., 182.00-182.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 182.00-182.25. Nov., 182.25-182.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 182.25-182.50. Nov., 182.50-182.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 182.75-183.00. Nov., 183.00-183.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 183.00-183.25. Nov., 183.25-183.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 183.25-183.50. Nov., 183.50-183.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 183.75-184.00. Nov., 184.00-184.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 184.00-184.25. Nov., 184.25-184.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 184.25-184.50. Nov., 184.50-184.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 184.75-185.00. Nov., 185.00-185.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 185.00-185.25. Nov., 185.25-185.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 185.25-185.50. Nov., 185.50-185.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 185.75-186.00. Nov., 186.00-186.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 186.00-186.25. Nov., 186.25-186.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 186.25-186.50. Nov., 186.50-186.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 186.75-187.00. Nov., 187.00-187.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 187.00-187.25. Nov., 187.25-187.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 187.25-187.50. Nov., 187.50-187.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 187.75-188.00. Nov., 188.00-188.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 188.00-188.25. Nov., 188.25-188.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 188.25-188.50. Nov., 188.50-188.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 188.75-189.00. Nov., 189.00-189.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 189.00-189.25. Nov., 189.25-189.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 189.25-189.50. Nov., 189.50-189.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 189.75-190.00. Nov., 190.00-190.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 190.00-190.25. Nov., 190.25-190.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 190.25-190.50. Nov., 190.50-190.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 190.75-191.00. Nov., 191.00-191.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 191.00-191.25. Nov., 191.25-191.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 191.25-191.50. Nov., 191.50-191.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 191.75-192.00. Nov., 192.00-192.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 192.00-192.25. Nov., 192.25-192.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 192.25-192.50. Nov., 192.50-192.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 192.75-193.00. Nov., 193.00-193.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 193.00-193.25. Nov., 193.25-193.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 193.25-193.50. Nov., 193.50-193.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 193.75-194.00. Nov., 194.00-194.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 194.00-194.25. Nov., 194.25-194.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 194.25-194.50. Nov., 194.50-194.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 194.75-195.00. Nov., 195.00-195.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 195.00-195.25. Nov., 195.25-195.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 195.25-195.50. Nov., 195.50-195.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 195.75-196.00. Nov., 196.00-196.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 196.00-196.25. Nov., 196.25-196.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 196.25-196.50. Nov., 196.50-196.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 196.75-197.00. Nov., 197.00-197.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 197.00-197.25. Nov., 197.25-197.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 197.25-197.50. Nov., 197.50-197.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 197.75-198.00. Nov., 198.00-198.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 198.00-198.25. Nov., 198.25-198.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 198.25-198.50. Nov., 198.50-198.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 198.75-199.00. Nov., 199.00-199.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 199.00-199.25. Nov., 199.25-199.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 199.25-199.50. Nov., 199.50-199.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 199.75-200.00. Nov., 200.00-200.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 200.00-200.25. Nov., 200.25-200.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 200.25-200.50. Nov., 200.50-200.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 200.75-201.00. Nov., 201.00-201.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 201.00-201.25. Nov., 201.25-201.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 201.25-201.50. Nov., 201.50-201.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 201.75-202.00. Nov., 202.00-202.25.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 202.00-202.25. Nov., 202.25-202.50.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 202.25-202.50. Nov., 202.50-202.75.

COFFEE-BRASIL was up. London cash 202.75-203.00. Nov., 203.00-203.25.

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilt lead the way

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, May 30. Contango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 9

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Low Stock	Int. Gross only Red.	Gross Div Yld	High Low Company	Price Chg'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High Low Company	Gross Div Yld	High Low Company	Price Chg'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High Low Company	Gross Div Yld	High Low Company	Price Chg'ge pence % P/E	1979/80 High Low Company	Gross Div Yld	High Low Company	Price Chg'ge pence % P/E			
ISHFUNDS																			
			COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																
			A - E																
Treasury 1980 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	145	95	AAK	112	1-2	106 5.1 8.5	120	90	Dorada Hides	50	2-3	73 15.6 2.7	115	91	McKechnie Bros	91	-5 9.2 10.9 3.5
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	146	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	8.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Mackintosh Scott	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	147	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	148	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	149	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	150	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	151	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	152	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	153	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	154	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	155	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	156	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	157	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	158	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	159	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	160	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	161	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	162	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	163	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	164	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	165	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	166	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	167	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	168	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	169	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	170	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	171	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	172	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-3	6.5 10.5 2.5	120	92	Thorn EM Ltd	27	-5 10.2 11.2 4.3
Treasury 1981 96s +4 13,082 14,226	11,712 14,380	96s	173	95	AAK Resources	112	1-2	5.5 5.1 8.5	120	90	Douglas M. M.	50	2-						

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

If you are tired of the vogue for joke cards for birthdays and other anniversaries, you may like to look for a new range produced by Elgin Court and based on paintings by the Newlyners, the group of artists who formed the Newlyn school in Cornwall at the end of the 19th century.

Several of these artists, who were attracted to Cornwall because its mild climate favoured outdoor painting, had studied in Europe and brought a distinctly French influence to their painting of the local Newlyn fishing scenes and port.

In soft and gentle colours which produce a misty romantic mood, the cards include reproductions from paintings by Stanhope Forbes (The Health of the Bride), Elizabeth Stanhope Forbes (Dandelion Days) and Henry M. Rheam (Girl in Blue). There are seven other designs, each at 3p each and small gift cards are available at 10p each. You can find them at branches of Elgin Court in London, Woodstock, and their new opened shop in Bath and at John Lewis, Liberty, Harrods, Heal's and Paperchase, Tottenham Court Road, London, W1.

Motor bikes and music stands may not appear to have much in common, but Roy Munding is an engineer who designs both. I propose to tell you about the music stands because my appreciation of motor cycles stopped when my son grew out of Dinky toys.

Originally designed for use in the orchestra pit, the stands have a light as an integral part of the design, easily adjusted without the need for knobs and controls. Instead of the usual tripod base, the upright is fixed to a simple tubular base on rubber pads, giving stability.

The music tray adjusts to any angle, a microphone boom can be slotted into the same attachment point as the lamp and a particularly good feature is that each part is independent, so that if you break something, you can just replace that particular section not a whole new stand.

RAT music stands, complete with single bulb lamp, cost £5.50 from RAT Manufacturing, 17/18 Great Sutton Street, London, EC1. They are used by the Welsh Philharmonic orchestra, for whom they were first designed, by many other orchestras as well as by schools and amateur groups, and, recently, by Cliff Richard as a lectern at a recital in the Albert Hall. What budding maestro could ask for more?

I had to take my tongue out of my cheek to laugh when I saw that my remarks about the reasons for wearing sunglasses—glamour (women) and keeping the glare out when driving (men)—had been passed on to another paper for their sexist remarks column, thus confirming my opinion that the readers of the paper in question are long on worthiness and short on humour. As I choose sunglasses for glamour and to keep the glare out when driving, that make me a hermaphrodite?

Travel must have been a delight in the days when a lady never vented abroad with less than a trunk, four valises and a maid to unpack and iron the contents. Today, most holidaymakers have been caught out at some time or another by airport styles or lack of luggage trolleys and have learned to take no more than they can carry themselves.

That usually means one case, a flight bag and the jeans they stand up in. Only baggy jeans, you will agree, were ever meant to sit down in, and she who turns her back in any jeans does so at her peril—witness Odene Nash:

"Sure, clothie you lower limbs in pants,
Yours are the limbs, my sweet.
You look divine as you advance.
Have you seen yourself recreative?"

But packing for a business trip is altogether another ball game, as they say in Lakeland. Dressing for and travelling to the conference circuit needs careful planning if your confidence is not to arrive as creased as your culottes. If you are a business executive you haven't time to worry about ironing out any creases, other than the ones on your forehead and if you are one of that new breed of conference wife you have to compete with your hostesses, who have all the time in the world to create the impression that they are not trying to create an impression.

So, here is my six point pack-

the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths and the City of London—is partly due to her bubbling enthusiasm as well as to her outstanding talent. "Silver is such a wonderful metal. Some days I feel like putting it together, so I make small pieces like jewelry. Other days I feel like smashing it up—beating out the sheet silver and raising it forcibly into a shape."

"But most of all I want to provide a service for people who enjoy silver, not to have a gallery of one-offs at enormous prices. I love making individual commissions and will design and make pieces specially whenever I'm asked."

But unless you have something specific in mind, you will find a look at the new shop at 14 Basinghall Street, London, EC2, simply rewarding. There are examples of other silversmith's work there too, including Hector Miller's cathedral goblets, William Phipps' giant spoons and eggs, Pauline Gainsbury's boxes.

She started selling her work in Camden Lock in 1972 and its official recognition of its excellence came three years later when the Goldsmiths Company bought a pair of her salts.

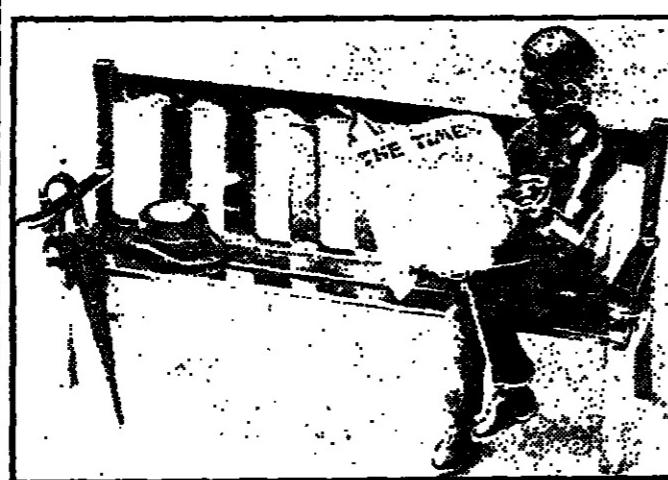
Then in 1977 she started to make the miniature bowls of silver flowers which became so famous that she was commissioned to make one to be presented to the Queen. You can find them in the new shop today, delicate silver snowdrops, enamelled harebells or silver blackberries, all around £160 to £180.

Her talent was recognized on Monday by the opening of her shop by the Lord Mayor of London Sir Peter Cadee, but she is not letting that fact go to her head. She is keeping to the stall in Camden Lock as a safeguard, as well as her workshop.

"People in the trade who employ lots of staff say how brave to open a shop, but the thing that frightens me most is being responsible for others—you can always get rid of a lease but not people, so I'm going to have to work twice as hard to keep up with my new responsibilities."

Perhaps her success—she has just been given the Freedom of

Times reader on a park bench 3½ inches long, modelled in silver by Sarah Jones and available from her new shop at 14 Basinghall Street, London, EC2. £24.50.



The brief promise of summer last week may have made you think about outdoor eating in general and picnics in particular, but I am prepared to wager that it did not occur to you that you could get meals on wheels at Glyndebourne, Ascot, and Henley.

That, in the most elegant way possible, is what three young Sussex mothers are providing with their new venture, Party Picnics. No cardboard boxes, plastic cups and curly sandwiches for them. They provide an entire gourmet meal with pretty tableware cloths and even flowers for your table and scarves for the mosquitos.

They are all experienced cooks and hostesses and the originator of the idea, Deborah Bedford, has cooked for directors' dining rooms in London.

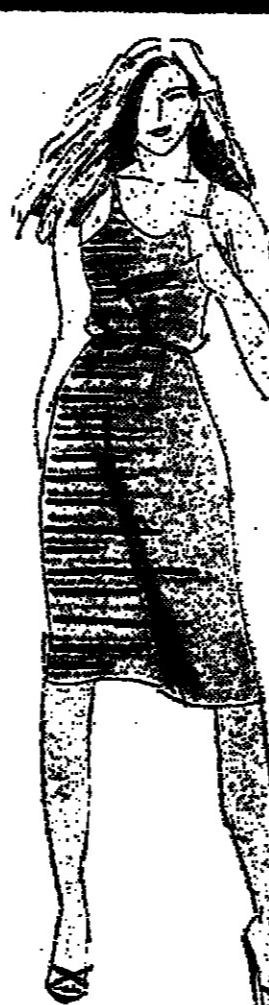
The menu includes all their favourite and most successful buffett dishes.

You might choose, for instance, thin slices of smoked

salmon wrapped round a mixture of cream cheese and Danish caviar, followed by fillet of beef, fresh salmon or duck and orange salad. Puddings include chocolate roulade, hazelnut shortcake or fresh strawberries or raspberries. Salads of fresh vegetables, French bread, butter, cheese and coffee are all included in the price of £9 per head and there is a wine list including picnic white or red at £3 to Moët et Chandon champagne at £5.

As they all live within five miles of Glyndebourne, tickets are delivered free and can be picked up from the ticket office. Delivery to Ascot or Henley involves a small mileage allowance.

A complete menu offering six entrees, four main courses and five puddings can be obtained from Party Picnics, Ryders Wells Farm, Lewes, Sussex, or you could telephone Deborah Bedford on 0273 812233 or Jane Laing on 0321 83 500.



Creasefree clothes for travelling executives. ■ For travelling and business meetings, a suit in cotton, polyester and viscose seersucker. Jacket £41, skirt £22.50 in white, yellow or blue, sizes 10 to 14, by Reldan. Pure silk shirt by Cacharel, £39.50 in bright blue, red or white, sizes 8 to 14. All from Harvey Nichols. ■ For leisure days and sightseeing, separates in striped cotton with 4 per cent elastic. Skirt £13.50, vest top £6, boob tube (not shown) £5. All by Incotex in small, medium and large. In turquoise, pink, blue and yellow or white, pink, green and black. From Harrods. ■ For dining and dancing, cowls-backed pleated polyester in white, with a black, red or blue flock spot. By Shubette, £36.95 in sizes 10 to 14. From Peter Robinson, London and Manchester.

Drawings by John Babbage

■ My neck and I are still attached to each other, in spite of the fact that I am wont to stick it out occasionally, and am about to do so again. Anyone given to reading straws in the wind recognizes a haystack when she sees one, and mine has been presented to me by no less than the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is going nap on pewter.

Today, the museum is launching a collection of reproductions of 16 pewter pieces from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The originals are in the museum. The copies can be bought in its shop—the first large collection of pewter reproductions in any museum.

There are examples from England, Holland, France and Germany—bowls, candlesticks, plates and porringers, ewers and jugs. Without a doubt the selectors feel that the increase in the price of silver focuses more attention on pewter but, more than that, they regard the development of shapes in pewter as an interesting record of what historians regard as the "layman's art".

A particular speciality was wriggled work, shown on the tankard illustrated. Its use died out in the first few years of the eighteenth century, probably because it was made to look absurdly naive by the rapid improvement in silver engraving. Pewter for the home was also badly hit by the introduction of tea and coffee drinking and the attendant growth of pottery cups and saucers, and so was relegated to humbler markets such as the colonies, ships and pubs.

The V & A has, as always, been mercurious in its search for exact reproductions, but it was hampered by financial restrictions. It and the Science museum are the only two still under government control. The others are run by trustees. As a result, the way they spend their relatively meagre monies is under strict surveillance.

Governments, as is widely recognized, are only profligate with other people's money, not with their own. So the V & A cannot speculate to accumulate. It cannot commission crafts men, pay them and then sell the results, but instead has to find a manufacturer who is willing to subsidise his own product and be paid only when the money comes over the counter for the work it is doing.

If

you would like to know more about that work, write to CPRE, 4 Hobart Place, London SW1. It will be introducing other pieces in jade, bronze and ivory made by a company run by Tom Horning, who was formerly a director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. The expansion is necessary, because, although under Roy Strong's directorship, turnover has increased from £30,000 a year to £500,000 a year, the governmental eye is still very much on expenditure and the museum has very little real power. Eventually it hopes to build up enough reserves to commission when and how it chooses, without having to rely on the generosity of individual manufacturers.

If, by the way, you like visiting and would like to see pewter being made, Coleridge of 80 Highgate High Street, London N6 is having a small exhibition from June 17 to August 12. There will be demonstrations by master craftsman Derek Weller of Englefield, who has been making pewterware since 1955. The demonstrations will take place on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays between 11.30 and 2 pm and between 3 and 5.30 pm.

end joint as well. Waymaster produce another model called the Graduate which weighs 1 lb in quarter ounce, then up to 7 lb in one ounce graduations. This one costs £25. For stockists contact Precision Engineering Ltd, Mandeville Road, Reading.

I was introduced to Del Brown, managing director of Waymaster via a friend who had bought one of his special scales with a stainless steel bowl and had found it to be inaccurate. Not naturally, she complained.

Without a murmur, Del Brown dealt with the problem personally, delivered a replacement ("We have 605 cent of returns and they're nearly always due to damage"), and for good measure added another scale to compensate for the trouble. His friend is now able to weigh with both hands at the same time.

That, I like to think, is what faith in your own product is all about. Not only the best British goods, but the best British service.



Waymaster's dietary scales graduated in quarter ounce and five gramme divisions. £5.99 from Harrods and branches of Boots.

Drawing by Wendy Jan



Tricia Guild's new Watercolour collection features much larger designs on co-ordinating fabrics and wallpapers. She is also producing beautiful accessories, applied with flowers cut out from the fabrics. The design used here is Spatter, in 12 colourways, including old rose, lavender and lime, edged with motifs taken from Paper Roses. Tablecloth, £61.45, tea cosy £22 from Designers Guild, 277 Kings Road, London SW3. Expensive to buy, but an idea that an expert needlewoman might like to copy?

Photographs by Ken Graddock



■ Two hundred original works by artists who include Sir Hugh Casson, John Piper, David Gentleman and Henry Moore are to be sold at a fund raising exhibition to be held from May 29 to June 13 in London.

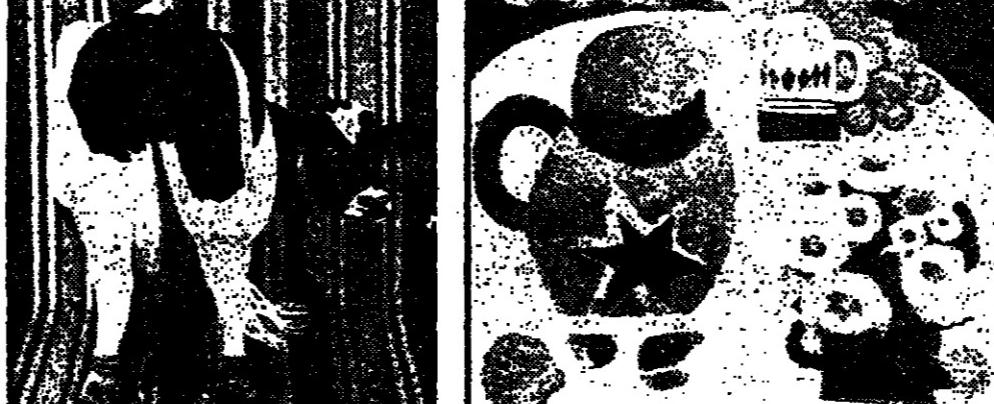
The cause is the Council for the Protection of Rural England, who asked a formidable group of major artists to provide a work on the theme of All Good Things Around Us, the title of a book by Pamela and Michael and Christobel King to be published next month by Ernest Benn.

Among the successes of the council have been to prevent the A6 slicing through the Lake District National Park and to plant tens of thousands of trees to repair the havoc of Dutch elm disease. It has also fought to push waterlines underground and to prevent potash mining in the North Yorkshire moors, limestone quarrying in the Peak district and the ploughing of Exmoor moorland.

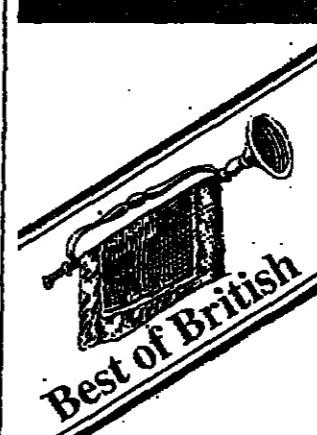
You do not, of course, have to be in the art collecting league to make a contribution to the cause and already £1 notes have been arriving from people in all parts of the country who are anxious to preserve their villages or streets and are grateful to the council for the work it is doing.

If you would like to know more about that work, write to CPRE, 4 Hobart Place, London SW1.

It does not mean to say that the job was skimped in any way. The museum has never been known to sacrifice excellence to necessity and



Patricia Allen's "Holy Cow" and May Feddon's "Still Life", both in oils and part of the fund-raising exhibition at Gray's Antique market in aid of the Council for the Protection of Rural England.



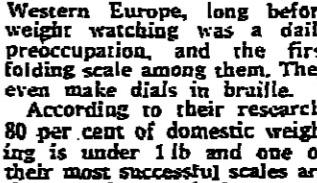
Best of British

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see everything and will tell
you to mind all that I have told
you." St. John 14, 26 (N.E.B.)

BIRTHS

BROADBURN—On May 22nd
at Kings College Hospital, 10
Kingsland Road, London N1,
sister for Kate and Helen.
EVANS—James, born May 1st, 10
years old, son of Timothy and
Audrey—son Timothy and
FLEMMING—On 25 May
in Cambridgeshire, 10 months
old, David—a daughter, Alice.
GIBSON—di CHIAZOLELLO—On May
22nd in Guernsey, 10 month
old, Anna, new daughter, wife of
HARTLEY—On May 20th at
home in Alison & Nick—the gift of a
son, Timothy James Whitton,
and his wife, Alison & Nick.
HILL—On May 21st in Cairo to
Celia and Peter—son Peter
JIRWIN—On 21st May at Can-
terbury, 10 month old, son of
Nicholas and Nicolas—daughter,

BIRTHS
MORGAN—A girl, 33rd, to
Elizabeth (nee Greenham) and
Geoffrey—a son, Adrian Geoffrey.
PRENTICE—One, 10th, to
Francesca (nee Fairbridge) Anthony
Crawford.
REINHOLD—On May 20th, 1980, at
Southgate, 10 months old, son of
John and Pauline—daughter
Sarah—son Christopher, 10 months
old, to Barbara (nee Lindsey) and
Paul—daughter Lucy.

BIRTHDAYS

YEAR: DICKARD—Wife every

MARRIAGES

PHILIP COOPER—On 17th May,
1979, Philip married, took place
in Essex, between Ian, son of
Lt. Col. John and Mrs. Newell
Phipps of Aspasia, New Zealand,
and Margaret, daughter of
Colin and Linda Cooper, son of
John of Redbridge, Essex.

PLUGGE—DUVOLIER—On May
19th, Alan Leonard Plugge, Calais
Mrs. and Mrs. Ann Plugs—123
Mrs. and Mrs. Jennifer older daughter
of John and Mrs. Bernice Bunting,
Bunting Nagar, Beaumaris, Dorset.

RUBY WEDDINGS

MASCHI—EDLMANN—On May

1980, 25th wedding anniversary
for John and Anne Maschi.

GOLDEN WEDDING

JENKINS—GRAY—On May 34,
1950, 25th wedding anniversary
for Tony and Shirley now at Foun-
tain Kippington, Sevenoaks.

STRADLING—BUTTERS—On May

19th, 25th wedding anniversary
for John and Shirley Stradling,
Church, Burnage, Manchester,
to Francis Ivy Butters.

DEATHS

ACLAND—On May 20th suddenly
and peacefully at 81 years
of age, Dame Diana Acland, 81, wife
of the late Lancashire H. D.
Gardner, died at her home, 10
Westgate, 30th at Hanmerstead
Cemetery, Fortune Hill, H. K. Kenyon
Ltd., Woodhouse Road, North

BAKEWELL—Peacefully on

May 20th at 81 years old, Mrs.
Evelyn, wife of Mr. and Mrs. John
Bakewell, under Edge, Glouces-

BURNETT—On May 20th peacefully
and suddenly at 81 years old, Mrs.
Burnett, wife of the late Lt.-Col. John
and Mrs. Burnett, mother of John and
Mary.

CAMPBELL—On May 20th, peace-
fully at the John Radcliffe Hospi-

tal, Oxford, widow of Mr. and
Mrs. Campbell, 81, wife of Mr. and
Mrs. Campbell, 81, mother of John
and Mary.

WILSON—JOY JULIET (nee Morris)—

Dearest wife of Brian,

peacefully at her sleep, 10th May.

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